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FRG INDUSTRIES BACK SDI WITH BONN APPROVAL

LD271853 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Dangerous Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

With obvious connivance of the Bonn authorities war industry corporations of the FRG join in the competition for profits they can get from participation in the U.S. plans of the militarisation of space. Following a statement of West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner that his government is striving to conclude a basic agreement with the USA which would make possible the participation of FRG firms in the United States programmes, "Messerschmitt-Boelkow Blohm" aviation and space corporation announced its intention to take part in the U.S. project of the preparation of "star wars".

Another major war industry corporation of the FRG, "Rheinmetall" in cooperation with Lower Saxony Government intends to embark shortly on the setting up of a big research centre which will be developing the latest types of arms, including those that are envisaged by the U.S. programme of "star wars".

In an interview to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, a spokesman for the corporation confirmed that it has been cooperating closely with the United States in the military sphere for a long time.

Vast interest of the West German militaristic circles in the development and creation of strike space arms is nothing surprising. For the joining in Washington's programme of the militarisation of space would enable Bonn to enhance its military-political status still more, to largely "compensate" for the bans on the production of nuclear and chemical weapons in the FRG and thus enable Bonn to become a force capable of dictating its will in Western Europe. The interest in this on the Rhine goes so far that Bonn sharply declares against any attempts of its West European allies, specifically France, to conduct an independent policy in some or other degree.

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Despite the obvious opposition of the majority of West European countries to Bonn's solidarity with Washington in the question of the preparation of "star wars", the conditioning of Western Germans in favor of the militarisation of space is conducted full blast. But it fails to achieve the expected result. This is explained, partially, by the effect of the "Pershing Syndrome", which is manifested, specifically in the fact that people who were quite recently promised that they will acquire greater security with the deployment of U.S. first strike missiles on the FRG territory now feel to have been deceived. And the matter is not only that. The awareness of all the dangerous consequences of the militarisation of space becomes ever more clear.

This is what the West German journal DER SPIEGEL writes in this connection: "The FRG's backing for the SDI programme will mean the FRG being reduced to the role of the United States' complete vassal... the consequences are easy to foresee: an end to detente, a new confrontation, new crisis situations. The United States will take complete control of the destiny of the Federal Republic."

DUTCH LABOR PARTY SEES NO COMPROMISE ON MISSILES

LD261657 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The Hague July 26 TASS -- The Dutch Labour Party will not consent to a compromise with the ruling bourgeois parties that would bring about a deployment of American cruise missiles in the country, it was stated by the party's parliamentary spokesman on defence matters Klaas de Vries. He stressed that attempts to adopt a decision in favour of deploying the missiles and to get it through Parliament before the holding of the scheduled parliamentary elections would create a crsis situation. Klaas de Vries said that the planned signing of an agreement with the United States would affect questions of Dutch sovereignty and its approval by parliament would require a two thirds majority vote. There is no such majority in the present parliament, he stated, and the more so cannot be in the new parliament because most Dutch voters now support the parties that object to the deployment of the missiles.

U.S. STAND OBSTRUCTS PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT

LD261738 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Washington is seeking to convince its NATO allies that the undermining of the process of restricting and limiting armaments as a result of the implementation of the American "star wars" programme and the deployment by the United States of a large-scale anti-missile defence will, allegedly, enhance the chances for stronger peace and stability.

In a speech at a Washington conference of leaders of right-wing political parties, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, highly praising the "benefits" of Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative," proclaimed that the best way to maintain peace is through military might.

During its four and a half years in power, the Reagan administration demonstrated irresponsible disregard for U.S. treaty commitments and sought to convince world public opinion that the only reliable path towards a reduction in arms lies through their buildup by the NATO countries. This absurd propaganda thesis underlied all "peace initiatives" advanced by Washington.

Thus, Reagan's sham zero option provided, from the one hand, for the elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles on the entire territory of the USSR and, on the other hand, for the preservation of the existing nuclear missile systems of NATO in Europe, giving full freedom to Britain and France in their further buildup.

The implementation of this proposal would ensure the North Atlantic alliance a large military advantage over socialist countries in medium-range systems.

The American side rejected the offer of an agreement under which the Soviet Union would leave in Europe the same number of medium-range missiles as Britain and France combined, and of reaching complete equality between the sides in the number of nuclear warheads and medium-range carrier-aircraft.

According to the American proposals on strategic armaments, the Soviet Union is to conduct an expensive restructuring of the nuclear shield of the socialist countries by eliminating a considerable part of its land-based modern ICBM's.

The American side, at that, would limit itself to cosmetic reductions of its obsolete strategic ballistic missiles and receive the right to increase the number of cruise missiles on its long-range bombers to 8,000. The United States would thus gain a triple superiority by the number of nuclear warheads on strategic delivery vehicles.

Washington refused to accept the Soviet proposals for cutting the number of strategic carriers of both sides to 1,800 units, that is by 25 per cent, lowering down to equal levels the overall number of nuclear warheads on them.

At present, the United States, which undertook in the joint Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, to work for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, insists at the Geneva talks on its right to launch a large-scale space-based defence system and other space strike weapons.

In this field, Washington is going to follow its usual course -- that of building up weapons of mass destruction, while posing as peace-keeper. Washington's plans to spread the arms race into outer space are the greatest threat to peace on earth.

The world is at a dangerous turn. Normalization of the world situation now depends on whether Washington will want to correct its obstructionist stand and fulfill the tasks formulated in the January 8 joint Soviet-American statement.

The Soviet Union is prepared to do its utmost to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth.

YOUTH FESTIVAL OPENS; GORBACHEV, LEADERS ATTEND

Gorbachev Opening Speech

PM281842 PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech" -- PRAVDA heading]

[Text] Dear friends, esteemed guests,

On behalf of the people of our country I hail you in the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow. I congratulate you on the inauguration of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Such festivals are always a grand occasion, a major international event. An occasion because young envoys from all the continents, people with different world outlooks and national traditions come together. They meet in order to share all the best accumulated in the spiritual repository of every nation, and in doing so pave the shortest way toward mutual understanding and friendship. Soviet people are sincerely glad to host this meeting. Their hearts are open to you.

But naturally, festivals are not just an occasion. The problems of life affect and concern youth no less intensely than the senior generations. With all the ardor of youth, young people rise to the battle for social justice and genuine freedom, for making the benefits of the earth, and blessings of civilization accessible to all; for banishing violence and racism, inequality and oppression, militarism and aggression from the life of man and mankind.

The world of tomorrow, the world of the coming century is your world, dear friends. And your thoughts and deeds today largely determine what it will be like.

Here, in the native land of the great Lenin, you can see for yourselves how deeply our youth is dedicated to the lofty ideals of humanism, peace and socialism.

I believe that all of us will agree that at the present time mankind has no more important, vital task than to safeguard and strengthen peace. Our concern for tomorrow and remembrance of the things past oblige us to do so.

Your forum is held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the end of the World War II, the most blood-shedding and bitter war. It left so much suffering and sorrow that these still affect the lives of several generations now, and imperatively demand that we prevent such a disaster from recurring.

The peoples shall not forget that 40 years ago the world shook from the first atomic blast. The echo of that blast appeals to the conscience and reason of every upright man.

And everyone should ask himself: What has he done to prevent nuclear weapons from ever being used again, either on earth or in space, to eliminate these weapons completely and for good. He should ask himself that question and do what he can for our common home, the planet Earth.

Unfortunately as you are aware, reactionary forces to which wars and the arms race bring huge profits are still actively at work. These forces would like to turn back the course of history, to retain their power and privileges, to dictate their will to peoples.

As to the Soviet Union, I would like to say yet another time with all certainty that a world without wars and weapons, a world of good-neighborliness and cooperation in good faith, the world of friendship among nations is the ideal of socialism, the goal of our policy.

We set ourselves the task of doing away with the arms race not in word, but in deed; we advocate the most radical solution of the problem of nuclear weapons -- their complete banning and elimination.

We advocate the strength and energy of people, as well as the human genius, to be channelled not into the creation of ever new means of destruction, but to the elimination of hunger, poverty, and disease, to working for prosperity and peaceful development. We oppose the policy of threats and violence, the trampling of human rights and, in the first place, such sacred rights as the right to life, the right to work. We oppose the turning of liberated and developing countries into a source of the enrichment of monopolies and their utilization as sites for military bases and a staging area for aggressions.

We say openly and clearly: The Soviet Union sides with those who fight for freedom, national independence and social justice.

Dear friends, Soviet people are engaged in peaceful creative labor. We have achieved much and built much. However, even more remains to be done. There are many spheres to which Soviet young people can apply their skill and knowledge. We highly appreciate their contribution to the current work of the Soviet people. We are absolutely sure that our youth will continue to honorably measure up to its noble predestination, to continue the building of a new society.

You, participants in the festival, youths and girls, personify the spring of mankind, progress and aspirations of your peoples.

So, let us tirelessly work for the present and the future of mankind without wars, violence and oppression!

Let the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students become a convincing demonstration of solidarity, of allegiance to peace and friendship between nations!

I wish you success and happiness!

TASS Reports Opening

LD271307 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students whose slogan is "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship" opened today in the Soviet capital. It is attended by 20,000 youths and girls from over 150 countries. In the biggest action of the International Youth Year proclaimed by the U.N. They represent about 3,000 various youth and student organizations. Present at the ceremony were Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders.

Leaders in Attendance

LD271420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1353 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Relay of proceedings at opening ceremony of 12th World Festival of Youth and Students at Lenin Stadium in Moscow -- live]

[Excerpts] Our microphones are once again in the Lenin Stadium. The parade by the delegations of the countries taking part in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students continues.

Present at the opening festival are Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorontnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Nikonov, and Rusakov.

Present on the platform are Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and other foreign statesmen and political figures.

Mishin Speech

LD271836 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1505 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Speech by Viktor Mishin, chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, first secretary of the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee, at Lenin Stadium in Moscow -- live]

[Text] Dear foreign guests, respected comrades, friends! Now the hour has come which was awaited with excitement and hope by the young men and women of all continents of the earth! The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students is opened! [applause] The Leninist Komsomol [applause] the youth of the land of the Great October, is glad to welcome on Muscovite soil the delegates and guests of the festival whose noble ideals are captured in the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship!" [applause]

Experience of the festival movement shows that the strength of the progressive youth of the world likes in unity of action, and we are sure that the Moscow festival will help the youth of various countries, regardless of political views and convictions, to come out still more harmoniously and decisively against imperialism, militarism, and reaction.

The festival is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. For the Soviet people, who bore the brunt of the struggle against the fascist plague, that war was the Great Patriotic War. The lessons of the last war are a grim warning to those who are nurturing plans for fresh crusades and are preparing "star wars". We shall allow no one to encroach with impunity on man's most precious and prime right, the right to life.

Young men and women of the Land of the Soviets hold sacred the memory of those who gave their lives for the sake of victory against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. It is the sacred duty of the younger generation not to permit the fire of war. The horrors of Buchenwald and Auschwitz, the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, must never be repeated. In the heart of every honest person beats the memory of the victims of Belorussian Khatyn, French Oradour, Czechoslovak Lidice, Vietnamese Song My.

We voice solidarity with the anti-fascists of Chile, the heroic defenders of Nicaragua, the patriotic forces of the countries of the Middle East and Southern Africa, and with all fighters for freedom, democracy and social progress.

Our festival is taking place during International Youth Year. It gives a splendid opportunity for open discussion and broad exchanges of opinions on topical problems. It gives a wonderful opportunity to unite in a joint struggle against the nuclear threat. Having undertaken the honorary and responsible rights of hosts of the 12th Festival, Soviet youth will bring an honorary contribution to its success. With hospitality and cordiality, with hearts opened for friendship and peace, we are welcoming the guests. We shall discuss openly with representatives of all continents our achievements, about those large-scale and complex deeds which Soviet people are solving, about plans and hopes of the young generation preparing to greet honorably the 27th congress of our Leninist Communist Party. Our guests will see with their own eyes how Soviet youth's rights are being implemented, how all achievements of culture and democracy are being actively used. I am confident, dear friends, that you will feel the sincere striving for peace and friendship displayed by our people and our young generation. Long live the anti-imperialist solidarity of the youth of the planet! Long live peace in the whole world! [applause]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD282039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Jul 85

["International Observers Rountable" program, with TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov, and NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov, presented by commentator Nikolay Agayants, (not further identified) -- recorded]

Moscow Youth Festival

[Text] [Agayants] Good day, comrades. In Moscow on Saturday the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students started its work. Central Television and All-Union Radio conducted a direct relay from the big sports arena of Lenin Stadium on the official opening of the festival. Millions of television viewers in other countries could watch this colorful, bright spectacle on Intervision channels. But the festival is naturally not just a holiday carnival bursting with joy; it is not only songs, dances, flowers, and smiles. This is first and foremost a serious conversation by young men and women of the earth about the destiny of our planet. What do they bring to the beginning of a new century? How do they use the experience of older generations in the preservation and strengthening of peace, in the prevention of nuclear catastrophe? This is the question. At the regular meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, confidence was expressed that the festival would be an important international event and that it will further promote the strengthening of solidarity between young people of all continents; it will help make them more active in the struggle for peace and security of peoples against the nuclear war threat. The historical memory of mankind itself obliges young people of the 1980s to raise angry voices more and more loudly against the military threat, which imperialism carries. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism; the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The lessons of the recent past call for the horrors of war not to be repeated. The delegates who have gathered in Moscow will also celebrate another important date, the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Progressive young people of the world actively support the peaceful initiatives of socialist countries, demonstrate against the militarist "star wars" program, for stopping an arms race on earth and against extending the arms race into space. And the 12th world festival, no doubt, will say here its weighty word on the behalf of young people of the world.

[Vornilov] But I would add to this that our Moscow festival also has enemies. Just now I managed to get acquainted with a large publication of the U.S. State Department about the festival, which has been sent to U.S. embassies, headquarters of foreign political parties of different countries, various public organizations, and editors of newspapers and magazines for orientation and guidance. It consists of almost 30 pages of small print. So what is the U.S. State Department telling its clients and those for whom it acts as a guardian?

The major discovery which has been made by Washington analysts is as follows: Though the aims of festival are, they say, carefully disguised, the State Department has definitely established that this forum -- in which, as is known, more than 20,000 people from 150 countries all over the world will participate -- is nothing more than a tool in the hands of Moscow. If one is to believe these analysts from Washington, I quote, "All youth and student movements as well as scientific, religious, humanitarian, and other analogous associations, Moscow regards as important elements of its struggle for peace and against imperialism" -- end quote. In other words, wherever in the world young people demonstrate in support of peace, this, in the State Department's opinion and according to its logic is nothing else but Moscow intrigues. Wherever scientists raise voices of protest against the nuclear threat -- this, according to Washington, is the hand of Communists. Wherever religious leaders make a declaration which contradicts the policy of the imperialist circles of the United States, these declarations, according to Washington opinion, are definitely inspired by the Kremlin. I think it was Jean Jacques Rousseau who said: To lie to oneself for one's own advantage is a falsification, to lie for another person's advantage is a forgery, to lie with the aim to harm is a slander -- the worst type of lie. The U.S. State Department is resorting to exactly the worst type of lie. It is lying in order to try to harm the friendship of young people from different countries, the cause of peace, but their attempts are in vain.

Helsinki Anniversary

[Agayants] Struggle for peace, for weakening the war threat, for curbing the mind-boggling arms race has been and still is the core direction of all foreign policy activity of our party, our state. At present this task acquires special meaning and urgency. Under present conditions practically any armed conflict, in whatever area of the globe it breaks out, hides the threat of turning into a world war. At the present level of the development of arms, such a war would mean the destruction of modern civilization. The recent past is notable for the intensive struggle between two directions in international relations, between two courses. One one hand is the firm and consistent course of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, of all progressive mankind toward the strengthening of peace and detente and the protection of sovereign rights and freedom of peoples. One the other hand is a course aimed at the aggravation of the world situation, stirring up a war psychosis, and working up the unprecedented arms race, which is being carried out by imperialist powers under the leadership of the United States. And here again and again in our thoughts we return to the events of the 1970s, when the tendency toward the relaxation of international tension was showing clearly and boldly, reaching its greatest expression in the convocation of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the signing of the Final Act. Spartak Ivonovich, you happened to be a direct witness of these events. Will you tell in more detail about the main result of the Helsinki conference, about the spirit of Helsinki and the reasons why the implementation of the very important and necessary decisions made there was not totally successful?

[Beglov] You are right, Nikolay Ivanovich, when you say that this event, namely the calling of a conference on security and cooperation in Europe in July-August 1975 was a very important landmark not only in the development of inter-European relations, but in world politics as a whole; because of this such landmarks are unforgettable.

The main question which was addressed by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe 10 years ago is still as urgent and as up to date, and perhaps it has acquired immediate importance -- it is a question whether all participants in the conference have enough political will to implement the main principles and main articles of the Helsinki Final Act. Because many people not accidentally call the Helsinki Final Act a charter of peace in Europe; it is even being compared with the documents which led to the creation of the United Nations, with the UN Charter in particular. And there is a large dose of truth in this analogy. The point is that if the creation of the United Nations took place on the wave of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II and was a sort of denial of war and an obligation by states not to allow universal world war to happen, then the Final Act was born out of a summing up of the historical experience of Europe, which was the hearth of the most terrifying bloody wars and at the same time where for the first time at one continent, on one land states with different social systems started to coexist. The experience of precisely the first decades of such coexistence was equal to the political results of the Second World War, in that it gave an impetus to cooperation. The words of the conference on security and cooperation themselves meant that from then on states of Europe, irrespective of their social systems, must look upon questions of security as common ones, as questions of common security, that they must first and foremost try to act in the spirit of cooperation.

On the one hand, we must take a sober look at all the negative aspects; we must not close our eyes to the enormous difficulties which were encountered in implementing the principles and tasks which were formulated in the Helsinki Final Act. But at the same time, it is an incontrovertible fact that the process of detente and cooperation on the continent itself, in relations between states with differing social systems, has gained strength in many directions and has materialized in many bilateral initiatives, and not only in the economic or humanitarian and cultural areas, but also in the political area. The system of political consultations between states on a bilateral basis is functioning -- I mean between European states. We are talking about the fact that detente has been especially dynamic in the economic sphere. Trade between the countries of Western Europe and the CEMA countries between 1975 and 1983 almost doubled from R41 billion to R74 billion. And at the same time we know that if there had been no detente, then it would not have been possible to maintain, and even to a large extent make multilateral, the process of negotiations on various questions. After all, there are now negotiations in progress at many levels, some of which have a direct bearing on the fate of European security; in Stockholm, in Vienna, and in bilateral relations between many states. We are awaiting, for example, such an important event as the visit by Comrade Gorbachev to France. After all, it is known among the founding fathers of detente and of the European process, whose culmination was the European conference, that the Soviet Union and France figured in this to a large extent. And it seems to me that this symbolism, these new intended undertakings in bilateral relations between European states, signify new guidelines for a renaissance and strengthening of detente, in order to try all the same to achieve a breakthrough for the better both in Europe and in the whole of world politics.

Geneva Negotiations

[Agayants] It is probably appropriate to say here, Spartak Ivanovich, that we should today look through the prism of the Helsinki accords at the second round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, which has ended in Geneva. The Soviet Union went there with the firm intention of conducting a constructive dialogue on preventing the militarization of near-earth space, on a radical reduction of strategic nuclear weaponry and medium-range missiles. Well, a lot has already been said about the constructive, peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union directed at making the talks successful.

Our side proposed that for the entire duration of these Geneva talks the USSR and U.S. should introduce a moratorium on the creation, including research work, testing, and deploying of space strike weapons. At the same time, we proposed a halt to the numerical buildup of strategic nuclear weapons, the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe by the U.S., and correspondingly the response on the part of the Soviet Union. But the American side, also at the second round of the Geneva talks, showed an openly obstructionist approach. It blocked the achievement of any progress.

[Beglov] It seems to me that here again we can draw an analogy between the European process, in other words between the fate of the Helsinki accords, and what is now happening in Geneva at the bilateral talks between the USSR and U.S. on questions of space and nuclear weapons. If we address the main question: Why is it that suddenly -- despite the joint accord which was reached on 7-8 January of this year on the formula of the talks, the only formula which will lead to results -- why is it that, despite this, the results of the first rounds were still so unsatisfactory? The answer is the same which emerges from the experience of Helsinki. It is a question of the attitude of the United States to the spirit and letter of accords. After all, take Helsinki: In U.S. policy of the past decade the Helsinki Final Act was recalled only if it was necessary to make use of some point interpreted by the U.S. in its own way in order to hinder some talks, or in order simply to embark on the latest confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is the same thing in Geneva. It turns out that the United States has sort of forgotten that in the mutual accord of 7-8 January of this year there was recorded an unconditional linkage between not allowing the arms race in space and halting it on earth.

The U.S. ruling circles and the present administration consider that the main mandate they received from the military-industrial complex is aimed at finding any way of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, and, seeing the increasing hopelessness of attaining such superiority on earth, it is striving to provide itself with that superiority by roundabout ways -- in other words, by going into space and taking aim at our earth and the interests of our security from orbit. And here, if we are talking of why many negative phenomena and violations have occurred, why it has not proved possible to achieve some of the tasks set, including perhaps the main aims which were set in the sphere of security in Europe, cooperation in Europe, then I think that the reason lies in the fact that some states went to Helsinki at that time with the firm conviction that it was better to cooperate than to confront; while others, maybe the minority, but, alas, the leading minority in the West, including the ruling circles of the United States, went there not at all convinced that it was better to cooperate than to confront. There was a clash not only of specific political courses, but also the essence, the nature of the differing policies.

It is known that the Soviet Union has included the principles of the Final Act in its Constitution adopted in 1977. This fact speaks for itself. This is the essence and nature of a policy which makes our country consistent in implementing the principles of the Final Act. Unfortunately, things are not at all like that with the course of the United States. Everything that happened subsequently only confirms that where states succeeded in uniting on a platform of cooperation -- I emphasize cooperation is the main principle of the Final Act -- a fair amount was achieved that is good for detente. Wherever there was opposition to the policy of cooperation by nonrecognition of socialism, there was a new growth of tension. Because of that, there a blow was struck at overall security; not only the security of the USSR and the socialist countries, but also that of the West Europeans, who were prisoners of the nuclear strategy, tools of American nuclear blackmail. Now that the 10th anniversary is being celebrated, this account will unavoidably be laid at the doorstep of American policy.

[Agayants] Spartak Ivanovich, restructuring relations in the continent in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, has proved to be considerably more complicated and contradictory in practice than was depicted 10 years ago in the days of the Helsinki conference. And if we dismiss the state of a certain euphoria that typified the first period following the signing of the Final Act, and soberly analyze the entire progress of subsequent events, in my view it should be said that a brake was set by the arms race unleashed by Washington and it is continuing to affect the general European process. The fact is that the United States is dragging its NATO allies into its dangerous militarist plans. As a result, there has been a sharp exacerbation of the situation in the world, a growth in the threat of a nuclear conflict; in relations between states, areas of mistrust and suspicion and complications have again arisen. And still, despite all the outlay and difficulties, on the whole it evidently can be said that the results of the past decade have been positive for Europe.

SDI Criticisms

[Agayants] This week in the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow there was a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. You took a direct part, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, in that press conference. Could you tell us in detail what questions were discussed there?

[Kornilov] At the press conference you mentioned, those participating -- numerous representatives of both the Soviet and foreign press -- were presented with a brochure entitled "Star Wars" the Illusions and the Dangers" which shows the true aims of the "star wars" plans that are being drawn up in the United States. It reveals the essence of the approach by the Soviet Union and the United States to the problem of how space should be used, and contains an assessment of the ruinous consequences for the peoples of the world of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" put forward by the U.S. President, the realization of which is being implemented against the backdrop of a further buildup in U.S. strategic offensive weapons. The brochure also sets out the Soviet program of measures that should be taken to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth. What point would I highlight? What is the main idea running through this publication? It stresses that the world is currently at a dangerous turn, that the plans for the militarization of space that are being drawn up in Washington are threatening still further the security of peoples, and that they are creating a critical situation in international relations. If it does not prove possible to prevent the implementation of those plans, the arms race will evolve, as the brochure stresses, into a qualitatively new phase; uncontrollable processes will arise in the weapons field, and the risk of nuclear war breaking out will increase sharply. In other words, international developments have reached a point where the question arises as to where we go from here. Is it not time for those figures who determine state policy to stop, think, and prevent decisions from being taken which would push the world toward a nuclear catastrophe? Common sense suggests that the only way out is to freeze the nuclear arsenals of the sides and halt the preparations to create weapons to be stationed in space, and on that basis to go over without delay to reducing arms stockpiles. That is precisely the position of our country.

Human Rights Issues

[Agayants] When discussion turns to the highly important questions of war and peace, in statements by certain Western politicians and in the Western press, particularly the NATO foreign press, one hears the line that it is not at all the militarist preparations by the member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc that are the source of tension in Europe, and not only Europe, but some sort of "violations of human rights" in the socialist countries.

[Kornilov] That's true. One aspect of the Helsinki subject, so to speak, is that by blowing up a hullaballoo over the question of human rights, certain circles in the West are striving to slander socialism, to weaken the influence that our foreign policy has on peace and public opinion, and to divert attention from the state of affairs in the United States itself. One of the latest examples of this was a lengthy television interview given by Burt, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for European and Canadian Affairs, who was recently appointed as U.S. ambassador to West Germany. It should be said immediately that we Soviet people and the socialist states have no grounds for avoiding a discussion of the problems of human rights, on condition, of course, that it really is a serious, businesslike discussion and not deliberate fabrications. True to the spirit of Helsinki, the socialist countries are making every effort to safeguard the basic right of man -- the right to life. As we have already said today, they are persistently working for the elimination of the politico-psychological factors contributing to the threat of war and for the strengthening of trust in world politics, and they are honestly and consistently implementing those provisions of the Final Act that relate to the expansion of cooperation in the humanitarian and other spheres. Our country has ratified and observes all the international legal acts on human rights that were adopted by the UN in accordance with, and as a development of, its charter.

[Agayants] But at the same time, there is another thing which is more than self-evident. Among the participants in the Helsinki forum there is no other country like the United States whose ruling circles have tried to put themselves forward with such zeal in the role of some sort of "champions" of democracy and human rights, and no other country like the United States where the assertions of this kind are in such great contradiction to the reality.

[Kornilov] Yes, not a day passes without American realities themselves confirming again and again that a system of legalized state arbitrariness, which in the harshest way suppresses everyone who raises his voice in the defense of peace and democracy and against the dominance of the monopolies, has been installed and is in operation in the United States. Thousands of people are subjected to arrest and hounding just because they are taking part in the anti-war movement and are demanding an end to the arms race that Washington has unleashed and demanding that the militarization of space not be permitted. As Andrew Young, the former U.S. representative to the UN, admitted, there are thousands of political prisoners languishing in American jails. The country is permeated by a system of total surveillance. In the FBI archives, dossiers have been gathered on virtually the whole of the United States' adult population. The routing of rebellious trade unions, raids on progressive organizations, disinformation, slander and threats -- everything is brought into use in order to safeguard the order, if one may call it that, which suits and benefits the dominant class.

[Agayants] In instructing all and sundry in the fundamentals of democracy, some Washington personages like to quote the U.S. Declaration of Independence, which says that all people are created equal. That is fine and is handsomely stated. But the question is what equality, strictly speaking, can there be between the 400 American multimillionaires, who have been ranked by the editorial staff of FORBES magazine as belonging to the exclusive group of America's super-rich people, and, say, the 8 million American workers who are now unemployed. Ponder these figures -- 400 multimillionaries rolling in luxury and over 8 million underprivileged people who have been deprived of the right to work, a crust of bread, and at times a roof over their heads. Somehow I am reminded of the bitterly ironic words of the French writer Anatole France, who exposed the hypocrisy and false nature of bourgeois legislation. He wrote that in its stately justice the law equally prohibits the rich and the poor from sleeping under the bridge, requesting alms on the street, and stealing a loaf of bread.

[Kornilov] I would add a few more facts and figures that characterize the situation in free democratic America. It is clear from reports in the American press itself that a government of millionaires is in power in the United States. At the same time, thereare over 30 million citizens in the country whose standard of living is below the poverty level. In the United Statesthere is a handful of senators whose fortune exceeds $1 million, and there are 34 million citizens who, according to the British OBSERVER, go to bed every day hungry. There are the weapons kings growing fat on supplying the Pentagon and there are 25 million Americans who do not have access to the privilege of education. These are the facts. Yet, for all that, Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, for instance, in his very extensive speech a few days ago in Washington at the conference of the so-called International Democratic Union, has been trying to talk about some sort of moral superiority on the part of Western democracy. Those circles in the United States that are trying to turn the human rights issue into this type of lever for implementing anti-socialist subversion have clearly forgotten the wise saying about people living in glass houses should not throw stones.

Since today we are talking about Helsinki and about the accords achieved there, I would add the following, too. Yes, the socialist countries are resolutely in favor of co-operation in the humanitarian fields, but we proceed from the position, and this was particularly stressed in Helsinki, that this type of cooperation should be implemented in strict accordance with the principles of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and with respect for the laws and administrative regulations of the countries involved in the all-European forum. At the present time it unfortunately has to be said that those circles in the West who are most vociferous in their advocacy of human rights -- not at home, of course, but in others' countries -- are not prepared to adopt such an approach. This was confirmed in particular by the recent conference of human rights experts in Ottawa, where the West did not display a readiness for businesslike cooperation. It is precisely as a result of this that success was not achieved in arriving at agreed-upon conclusions and recommendations.

[Agayants] It needs to be noted thatmany stumbling blocks have been cast on the Helsinki highway. Nevertheless, traffic along this road has not come to a halt. Despite all the difficulties and expenditure of effort involved, the results of the 10 years as a whole have been positive. The past decade has confirmed that implementation of the results of the all-European conference is a beneficial, thoughat the same time complex, contradictory and laborious process. One may rest assured that the principles of Helsinki will actively operate for the good of Europeans and for the good of all mankind in the future too.

Here, comrades, we come to the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you!

TASS NOTES VETO OF RSA SANCTIONS IN UN SESSION

LD271703 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 27 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council concluded the discussion of the situation in the Republic of South Africa. It expressed indignation with reprisals of the racists against the black majority of the country's population. In a resolution adopted the Security Council condemned Pretoria's policy of apartheid, wholesale arrests and killings staged by the South African authorities and demanded the lifting of the state of emergency in the country. The Security Council whose urgent meeting was convened on the demand of a group of African countries and France urged Pretoria to release immediately all political prisoners and persons detained for political reasons.

When the draft resolution was discussed a group of countries (Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago) tabled an amendment to the draft resolution envisaging the imposing of obligatory economic sanctions on the Republic of South Africa unless its government fulfills the demands of the Security Council and liquidates the apartheid system. This proposal has been supported by the overwhelming majority of delegates, but the United States and Great Britain vetoed the amendment.

As a result the Security Council had to adopt a draft resolution tabled by Denmark and France which envisages only some voluntary restrictions with regard to the Republic of South Africa. But even in this form the document proved unacceptable for Pretoria's patrons -- the United States and Great Britain, and they abstained when it was put to vote. The resolution has been adopted by 13 votes with two abstentions.

The obstructionist stand of the racists' closest allies was condemned by many states. Delegates of the GDR, Madagascar, Syria and Ethiopia stressed that it revealed once again the real essence of imperialist powers with whose backing the racists brutally suppress the country's native population, ignore the United Nations decisions that condemn apartheid. It is absolutely obvious, said Syria's ambassador to the United Nations Diya'allah al-Fattah, that political, diplomatic, economic, military and other aid to the Republic of South Africa, no matter under what signboard it is given, leads only to the toughening of the Pretoria regime, to its conducting an even more defiant course. The Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations Gennadiy Udovenko noted that the situation that has formed in the south of the African continent requires resolute and effective measures of the international community. But precisely such measures the Security Council was unable to introduce because of the unsavoury manoeuvres of the United States and Great Britain.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE CONDEMNS ARMS RACE, S. AFRICA

LD270947 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 26 TASS -- The policy of imperialist powers aimed at the aggravation of international tension is the main obstacle on the way towards the consolidation of peace and the curbing of the arms race. This is stated in a report approved by participants in the world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace which is under way here. The document adopted on the results of the general discussion which has come to a close points out that through the fault of imperialism the arms race has reached unprecedented proportions, and the danger exists that it will be transferred to outer space. The implementation of the "star wars" program is fraught with a global and devastating nuclear catastrophe. The Nairobi conference is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization and 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II. This makes it incumbent upon women of the planet to work even more actively in defense of the most important right of man -- the right to live in conditions of peace and freedom.

The report points out that the policy of racist-ruled South Africa is the main obstacle on the way to peace and the improvement of the position of women in the south of Africa. In this connection participants in the conference voiced their support for the struggle of the national liberation movements in the south of the continent -- the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). They demanded the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria regime and the end to apartheid.

The report expresses solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle for self-determination and the creation of their own state.

The document points out the dangerous situation in Central America which has formed there as a result of the growing interference of U.S. imperialism in the affairs of the countries of that region and expresses solidarity with the people of Nicaragua who are protecting their freedom and independence from the encroachments of the U.S.

The final document of the conference has become the subject of a heated discussion. The U.S. delegation which consists mostly of representatives of the Republican Party and acts strictly in accordance with the instructions of the White House is trying to destroy the main content of the document through removing from it a number of basic provisions. The head of the U.S. delegation Maureen Reagan who is the daughter of U.S. President Reagan again openly defended racism and Zionism. She said that she would press for the removal from the final document of the provision which defines Zionism as a form of racism, as well as the one that calls for imposing sanctions on racist-ruled South Africa. Maureen Reagan bitterly attacked developing and socialist countries which insist that these criminal regimes be condemned. Our government supports Israel, and this course is invariable, said Ms. Alan, member of the U.S. delegation and former worker of the U.S. Department of State. The delegation also opposes the including in the final document of the provision which envisaged equal payment for equal work for men and women, she said.

Conference Ends

LD272341 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Women's Forum Completed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Nairobi July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Gerasimov reporting:

The world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women "Equality, Development and Peace" completed its deliberations here. It was attended by delegations from more than 150 countries, including the U.S.S.R. Representatives of a number of international organizations, specialized United Nations agencies and national liberation movements were also present.

The conference discussed a wide range of issues linked with the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the previous conferences held in Mexico City and Copenhagen and adopted the final document which had charted the strategy of work to improve the status of women and fulfil the tasks of the Decade for Women.

Attempts of the delegations of the United States and a number of other Western countries to debar the conference from discussing ways for promoting peace and security of nations, curbing the arms race and warding off the threat of nuclear war ended in failure. A majority of the delegates strongly criticized the Reagan administration's policy of state terrorism and Washington's course toward building up nuclear armaments and preparing for "star wars."

GERASIMOV: WEST 'DISTORTS' HELSINKI PROCESS

LD282211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, NOVOSTI political observer]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- it will be on 1 August -- is approaching. In the capital of Finland there will be a jubilee meeting. The outcome will be reviewed and the prospects of the Helsinki process will be appraised. What does its content consist of?

Well, viewers will probably have read about the vicissitudes of words and how a word or expression acquires new meanings as it travels around the world and in time. Surprising transformations are taking place in the political lexicon, too. In the West, the expression "Helsinki process" has been turned into weasel words and the original has been distorted so as to become unrecognizable.

In the original, the Helsinki process means the movement of Europe from cold war to detente and to peace and cooperation. In the United States this has been strongly opposed. For instance, 10 years ago the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL published an editorial entitled "Jerry, Don't Go!" The then president, Gerald Ford, was being held by the coattails in an attempt to keep him at home at the last moment and prevent him going to the Finnish capital to sign the Final Act.

And now, what a paradox! There are no voices being heard against Helsinki in America -- not because the opponents of detente have suddenly been carried away by the Helsinki process, but because they have decided to carry away the Helsinki process with them, to carry it in a direction opposite in meaning to the original.

Like Julius Caesar who divided Gaul into three parts in his writing on the Gallic war, the Final Act, too, is divided into three parts. Diplomats call them "baskets," although all the sections of this document comprise a single whole -- a fabric of detente, one might say. In the first place stand questions concerning security in Europe. The principles of relations are listed. In our country they have become part of the constitution. If the countries of the West had wanted to rise to this principled height, leaving far below the old disputes, Europe would in 10 years have been so changed as to be unrecognizable. But as it is, military confrontation has remained, and its level has even been heightened.

For the United States, and indeed for some of its allies also, the Final Act, in its distorted interpretation, has become not a guiding star as was intended, but just an instrument for the current ideological and political struggle. And of course it is not concern for human rights that motivates Western diplomats and, behind them, also at times the Western press, but an eagerness to score points in anti-Soviet polemics. Such a use of the document contradicts the spirit of Helsinki. But it is alive, this, spirit, because it rests on objectives trends, on Europeans' interest in keeping the continent as their native home, without it being turned into a theater of military operations. It rests on their interests in trade, economic cooperation, exchange of cultural values.

TASS CRITICIZES REAGAN ADDRESS ON U.S. ECONOMY

LD281842 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- President Reagan has come up with a radio address devoted to the state of U.S. economy. He asserted without furnishing proof that during his Presidency the U.S. had made spectacular economic progress and had good prospects for the future. However, these assessments are fully refuted by the statistical data, including the official ones.

Thus, the White House predicted that in the current year the increment of the Gross National Product would amount to 3.9 per cent. However, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in reality it stood only at 1 per cent in the first half of the year. The administration cannot muster its courage to admit that the slowing down of the economy development rate would continue at least till the end of the year, said R. Brinner, worker of the economic forecasting company "Data Resources."

According to the estimates of R. Brinner, the growth rate of the Gross National Product will be no more than 1.9 per cent.

The deficit of the U.S. federal budget is irrepressibly growing. By the end of the current fiscal year it is expected to exceed 200 billion dollars and, in the opinion of the research service of the Congress, will reach the astronomical sum of 400 billion dollars by the end of the decade. The deficit of trade balance has reached a record-high level. In 1984 it exceeded 120 billion dollars. According to the "ABC" television company, it again threatens to grip U.S. industry in a vice of recession.

The President mentioned in his address the creation of some new jobs, although it is known that since last November the unemployment rate has not gone below 7.3 per cent.

Reagan's speech showed again that his administration was not going to tackle these and other acute problems. It is not accidental that the President again urged his compatriots to less rely on the assistance of the country and to count mostly on their own resources. This approach is typical of the administration which pursues a policy of the steady cutting of social and economic programs along with the unrestrained growth of non-productive military expenditures. In the past four years they have gone up by 1.7 times, and the Pentagon supported by the White House is pressing for their further increase.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES WEINBERGER ADDRESS

LD261648 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuri Kornilov writes:

The Pentagon chief has assumed a somewhat unusual role: While in the past, advocating the arms race, he was touting for the most part America's "military might," now he is putting as much zeal into advertizing "American democracy." Delivering a lengthy speech to a conference of the so called International Democratic Union taking place in Washington, Caspar Weinberger told his listeners about "the moral superiority of Western democracy." Naturally, he could not do without anti-Soviet sallies borrowed from the arsenals of anti-socialist propaganda built up by the White House.

The attempts of some Washington figures to picture the USA as a "bulwark of democracy" and a "stronghold of human rights" are nothing new and their worth is common knowledge as well.

What is symptomatic, however, is the fact that this time such attempts are being made by the head of the Pentagon, which has long been viewed by the world as a symbol of aggression and militarism. U.S. military spending has grown by as much as 40 percent since 1980. Though the American nuclear arms arsenals are stocked to capacity, the Pentagon "hawks," as if in a frenzy, continue to add ever new systems of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons to them and keep intensifying "star wars" preparations.

Perhaps, it is this feverish militarist activity, enhancing the threat of war and jeopardizing the basic right of everyone, the right to live, that is viewed by Weinberger as evidence of the "moral superiority" of what he calls Western democracy?

The reliance of the U.S. Administration on nuclear and space weaponry in foreign policy is backed by a rampage of militarism and the escalation of the system of institutionalised arbitrariness in every way at home. It is those who call other countries "the focus of evil" who, having come to power, began to foster especially intensively in the USA a "besieged fortress" mentality, finding it easier in such an atmosphere to suppress those who advocate peace and the curbing of the arms race and protest against violations of democracy, social injustice, racism and poverty.

It is the present U.S. Administration, in which Weinberger is playing a key role, that has repealed even scant restrictions on the activities of the FBI and CIA, that has institutionalised terror as official policy, that commonly practices harsh suppression of anti-war activists and protestors against racial discrimination, and that has literally rather than figuratively fettered activists of "rebellious" trade unions. Why then does the Pentagon chief keep silent about all this as he tries to "protect democracy"?

"All men are created equal," says the U.S. Declaration of Independence, which "champions of justice" from the upper crust of U.S. society are so fond of quoting as they teach "fundamentals of democracy" to the world. But those gentlemen usually forget, for some reason, to mention that "the land of welfare and equality" -- and that is how they picture capitalist America -- has more than 8 million unemployed, three million homeless, more than 20 million undernourished and 30 million of those who, according to the U.S. press itself, live below the poverty line. They also overlook such facts as the recent crushing by the racists of the Black organisation "MOVE." Is not it symptomatic that that ruthless massacre took place in Philadelphia, where "the freedom bell" is on display?

Professor L. Peikoff of New York University, who has analyzed the conclusion that today's America, like the Nazi reich some time ago, is more and more becoming a military-police state. This is really so, whatever Weinberger and his kind may say to claim the contrary.

TASS ON OPENING OF U.S.-MEXICAN POLITICAL TALKS

LD261427 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City July 26 TASS -- A scheduled session of the Mexican-U.S. Political Commission on Bilateral Relations has opened here. The Mexican delegation is led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernardo Sepulveda, and the American -- by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The session is to discuss bilateral trade and economic relations, border problems, and the situation in Central America.

In a televized interview on the eve of the session Bernardo Sepulveda said that there existed serious problems and differences in relations between Mexico and the United States.

He said that the U.S. Administration lacked "proper understanding" of the peculiarities of the political process taking place in Mexico which showed, among other things, in disinformation about the events in Mexico appearing in the American press. The minister also took note of the growing U.S. protectionism with respect to the import of goods from Mexico -- the factor having a very adverse impact on its economy. The statement of the Mexican foreign minister reflects serious tensions existing in relations between the two countries which are a result of gross pressure exerted by the Washington administration on Mexico, an active member of the Contadora Group which is making efforts to normalize the situation in Central America.

Bernardo Sepulveda stressed that during the session of the political commission Mexico will insist on a political settlement of Central American problems and on the resumption of the U.S.-disrupted talks with Nicaragua at Manzanillo. However, Washington, which expresses verbal support for the efforts of the Contadora Group, recently once again rejected its proposal on resuming the talks with the Nicaraguan government.

PRAVDA CITES SHULTZ ON STEPS AGAINST TERRORISM

PM261315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Pretext is the Struggle Against Terrorism"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Jul -- Preparing to undertake piratical actions abroad on the pretext of "the struggle against terrorism," the Reagan administration is coming out with overt threats against those states which refuse to obey U.S. diktat.

Addressing the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State G. Shultz frankly stated that the administration is prepared to take steps against the "terrorists" which will have important consequences. Shultz did not conceal the fact that it is a case of military actions, stressing that U.S. actions must be "resolute." At the same time, the White House representative spoke of Washington's intention to take "appropriate actions," including those of a military nature, against countries allegedly "committing or supporting acts of terrorism." These threats from Washington's official spokesmen are being issued at a time when, according to press reports, the administration is actively discussing various options for armed actions against a whole series of countries. Thus, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the White House has examined at a high level the question of delivering military strikes against a number of regions of Nicaragua. To justify the piracy which is being prepared, false allegations have been put forward to the effect that "training bases for Salvadoran guerrillas" allegedly engaging in "terrorist activity" have been created on the country's territory.

Citing Washington officials, THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that one of the sites selected as a target is situated in the immediate vicinity of Managua. The United States resolved to employ this plan last month, the newspaper points out, but its implementation has been temporarily shelved. But, spokesmen for the State Department and Defense Department admit, the United States may at any moment undertake this armed action during which "several human casualties" are not ruled out. "We have the right to deliver strikes against terrorists, that is our policy," THE NEW YORK TIMES was told by a high-ranking administration staffer. In this connection, observers note that while the countries of the Contadora Group are making efforts to settle the explosive situation in Central America, the United States is again turning to a "from a position of strength" policy in this region.

JAPAN'S 1986 BUDGET INCREASES MILITARY SPENDING

Equals Post-War Record

LD261054 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 26 TASS -- The oultines of Japan's state budget for fiscal 1986 approved today by the Nakasone government guarantee profits to arms manufacturers running into billions. It is envisaged to increase military expenditures by 7 per cent as against the current year and to bring them to the post-war record level of over 3.3 trillion yen. It is not excluded here that National Defense Agency will manage to get nore resources for the consolidation of Japan's military potential even before the draft budget is finally approved.

Former Leaders Protest

LD261046 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Toyko July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: Three former Japanese prime ministers form the Liberal Democratic Party have appealed to the Nakasone government not to exceed the established ceiling on military expenditures.

During their meeting with the incumbent premier here Zenko Suzuki, Takeo Fukuda and Takeo Miki criticized the government's intention to lift the curbs on military spending growth and said that the people support the existing ceiling of one percent of the gross national product.

The NHK radio network reported, however, that the Nakasone government has already decided to defy the popular protests and cancel the limit. The socialist party, the communist party and other opposition forces warn that this will clear the way to an unbridled military buildup in Japan which has already become increasingly involved in U.S. aggressive policy in the Pacific.

JAPANESE INTENTIONS TO BUILD MILITARIST STATE

LD261436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has made the decision to cancel the restriction on his country's military expenditure of 1 percent of its gross national product. The reason for this rejection of the principle which was proclaimed in 1976 consists of the following:

The maintenance of military expenditure within the framework of 1 percent of the gross national product had become an obstacle to the fulfilment of his military plans, the scale of which have grown far beyond the limits necessary for the country's defense. Military construction takes place in Japan under the pretext of strengthening its defense capabilites.

Second, the rejection of restrictions upon Japanese military expenditure is demanded by the United States. However paradoxical this may sound, the Japanese ruling class and the Washington authorities have different ideas about the final goal of the present measure by the prime minister.

An increase in the size of the Japanese Air Force and Navy and the equipping of them with offensive weapons -- including missiles similar to American Tomahawks and airplanes which can easily be transformed into nuclear bomb carriers -- are necessary to the United States so that Japan can take upon itself the defense of the rear of the American fleet which threatens the countries of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Moreover, the United States is counting upon Japan as a force which is doing all it can to block the paths linking the Far Eastern ports of the Soviet Union with the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The Japanese ruling class, at the present stage of Japan's militarization, is not objecting to the role which is being allocated to it by American strategists. Hence the statements by Japanese prime ministers on the common destinies of Japan and the United States, on their close alliance. However, the Japanese monopolists and their obedient government are thinking about another prospect too. I can recall the utterances by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone which were made as long ago as 1970.

Nakasone, who was then the head of the Japanese military department, said: It is essential to contribute to the development of our own strategy and tactics and the creation of new models of Japanese weapons. It can be understood from other speeches by Nakasone what he had in mind when saying, our own strategy: It is the rejection of military cooperation with the United States in the event that the Japanese ruling class considers its further maintenance disadvantageous, and the independent stepping up of its military might by Japan. It is also the possibility of applying pressure on Washington. For, by conducting an increasingly aggressive policy against the countries of socialism the United States is also becoming increasingly interested in the continuation of its allied relations with Japan. The further aggravation of commercial and economic contradictions with the United States is making a strategy of its own very urgent for the Japanese ruling class.

The final destination of the movement which was begun by the cancellation of the framework of Japanese military expenditure, is the transformation of Japan into a militarist state. A mighty military force is being formed in the Far East which is aggravating the international climate. This is understood by the Japanese democratic public. Not only the opposition parties but also even certain members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are opposing the prime minister's decision. The official decision by the prime minister is to be announced at a session of the National Security Council in mid-August. The Japanese public is timing a mass protest action for this occasion.

JAPANESE NAVY BEGINS 3-DAY PACIFIC EXERCISE

LD261052 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports: The Japanese Navy began a three-day exercise near the Izu Oshima islands off the country's Pacific Coast today, with the destroyer flagship Marakumo, the helicopter-carrier Hiei and other warships as well as 20 anti-submarine aircraft and choppers taking part.

The newspaper YOMIURI said the Japan Defense Agency plans to follow the naval war games up with what will be the biggest ground troops' maneuver for the post-war years. Slated to be held for three weeks from August 25, it will involve 140,000 servicemen and large numbers of military hardware. The maneuver is to be directed from the Japanese Armed Forces' central command post in Tokyo.

RESULTS OF PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. TALKS

LD281659 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 28 TASS -- The United States will go ahead with the delivery of large consignments of up-to-date weapons to Pakistan. The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan as saying after his return from the United States that Washington officials assured him of continued military and economic aid to Pakistan after the expiration in 1987 of the agreement on military and economic aid worth 3.2 billion dollars.

In line with the agreement, the Reagan administration supplies to the Islamabad regime tanks, missiles, warships and nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers.

According to Yaqub Khan's remarks, Washington positively reacted to Islamabad's insistent requests for an urgent delivery of early warning and control system planes. The White House had earlier authorized the transfer of a big batch of Stinger and Sidewinder missiles to the Pakistani Air Force.

The Washington talks were largely concerned with the questions of actively using Pakistan as a staging area for aggression and provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Administration officials, specifically, favoured broadening aid to "Afghan refugees" on Pakistanti territory. The point at issue is aid to Afghan bandits who, enjoiying patronage of the Pakistani authorities and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, carry out hit-and-run raids inside Afghanistan.

New Delhi July 28 TASS - Pakistan insists on doubling American military assistance within the framework of a new military-economic deal with the United States, intended for six years starting from 1987, and increasing its volume to six billion dollars, observes the Indian news agency PTI.

The local press indicates that the deliveries of advanced American armaments to the Ziaul Haq regime sharply enhance tensions in the South Asian subcontinent. The American-Pakistani military alliance, the PATRIOT newspaper notes, is directed at subverting peace and stability in that part of the world, posing a serious threat to the security of the regional states.

TERRORISTS TRAINED BY FBI IN U.S. CAMPS

LD261335 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 26 TASS -- Terrorists are trained at numerous special centres on the territory of the United States, a session of the Indian parliament was told by Deputy Birla. He said that Sikh separatists too are undergoing training there. They are being taught to handle various types of arms and explosives. Under the supervision of instructors from the American FBI they master the technique of blowing up public buildings and economic installations and sabotaging transport.

DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. NEW DELHI EMBASSY

LD261744 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 26 TASS -- A mass meeting that has been held here was keynoted by the slogans "No to U.S. militaristic designs in the region", "USA -- An accomplice of international terrorism".

Hundreds of people gathered outside the building of the American Embassy on the initiative of the All-India Association of Fighters for Independence -- veterans of the national liberation movement of India. They protested against the U.S. dangerous course in South and Southwest Asia, Washington's support for Pakistan's militaristic preparations, direct complicity with international terrorism.

The participants in the meeting handed over to the U.S. Embassy a memorandum, saying:

"We, fighters for India's independence, express profound indignation at the continuing deliveries of newest American armaments and nuclear technology to Pakistan since these actions create a serious threat to peace and security in the South Asia subcontinent."

INDIAN GOVERNMENT-SIKH PARTY AGREEMENT VIEWED

PM261127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "Important Agreement"]

[Text] Delhi -- Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi and H. Longowal, president of the Akali Dal party, have signed a memorandum on settling the crisis in the state of Punjab. This important document is aimed at ending the many years of conflict which have seriously threatened the country's integrity and sovereignty.

In recent years, extremist groups in the Punjab with the support of external forces have done everything to try to fuel separatist sentiments, seeking to create the so-called independent state of Khalistan on the state's territory. As a result, a complex, tense situation has persisted in the Punjab for a long time. The Indian Government has consistently advocated settling the conflict situation through negotiations with the Akali Dal party, the most influential in the Sikh community.

The signing of the agreement provides in particular for transfer to the Punjab of the union territory of Chardigarh, which serves as the capital of two states, Punjab and Haryana. The long-standing disputes about the distribution of water from the Sutlej, Ravi, and Beas rivers for irrigation have been settled. Losses will be compensated for and compensation will be paid to the victims of the clashes between religious communities.

The agreement cuts out the ground from beneath the feet of the extremist groups and separatists who had speculated on unresolved vexing problems and makes it possible to isolate these elements and to expose the antinational subversive nature of their actions.

Over 50 parliamentarians from various political parties, including the communist party, have issued a joint statement which notes: "The agreement which has been achieved is a great victory for the country's democratic forces over the intrigues of the external and internal reaction seeking to destabilize the situation in India. It opens a new page in the history of relations between the central government and the Sikh community in the interests of a prosperous India. At the same time commentators note that there is still a serious struggle for the real implementation of the accords which have been reached and, as the newspaper THE STATESMAN writes in an editorial, the "diehards" are still obstinately opposing peace in the Punjab. As is well known, they are being encouraged by certain circles in the West interested in undermining India's unity and sovereignty.

As a whole the Delhi agreement deals an important blow to the antinational forces of division and enmity and leads to the normalization of the situation throughout the country.

PRAVDA CITES PZPR'S BEDNARSKI ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM191431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: "From the Positions of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] The experience of the workers movement provides convincing confirmation that Marxism-Leninism must form the basis of a communist party's program, policy, and entire activity. Any deviation from this principle leads to a weakening of the party and the loss of its contact with the working class and creates favorable conditions for the activation of anticommunist forces.

The Marxist-Leninist teaching has proved its viability as the philosophy of social practice, as the ideological weapon which serves the cause of proletarian revolution and the creation of a new society. Marxism-Leninism has elaborated the general laws governing the building of socialism, and the practical work of communist and workers parties in the specific conditions of each individual country is confirming their correctness.

In recent years, People's Poland learned from its own experience that deviating from these natural laws leads to many difficulties. In the seventies, the PZPR failed to give due attention to ideological work. From positions of narrow pragmatism the resolution of ideological tasks was pushed into the background; Lenin's important injunction -- that the policy of nonideological pragmatism is the most impratical policy of all -- was forgotten. This approach resulted in the deformation of the party's ideological image, the development of revisionist tendencies, the separation of ideological and political education work from reality, and blunted vigilance in respect of the external and internal enemies of socialism.

The situation became exacerbated after August 1980. The anticommunist forces, assuming control over the Solidarity movement, mounted a political and propaganda offensive against the PZPR and the socialist state that was marked by unprecedented aggressiveness. The counterrevolutionaries had the overt support of imperialist forces which regarded Poland as the "weak link" in the socialist community.

For a certain time the PZPR was on the defensive. This had an especially noticeable effect on the party's ideological activity; its influence on molding the working people's social consciousness declined. A section of the party's membership became politically and ideologically disoriented.

However, gradually, the party gathered strength. Its main class backbone remained loyal to the lofty ideals of socialism, it grasped the essence of what was going on, and sensed the danger of the counterrevolutionary threat.

The PZPR rallied around itself all the forces among the Polish people who expressed themselves for the program of the working class, for democracy, social progress, and socialism. This program was drawn up at the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. It is a program for the further building of the Socialist society, a program which relies on friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries and guarantees Poland the security of its state borders and its worthy place in Europe and the world.

The Ninth PZPR Congress contributed to the consolidation of the party and the reinforcement of its influence among the working people.

Therefore it is not surprising that the enemies of socialism stepped up their counter-revolutionary activity as soon as the work of the party forum ended. This activity was halted with the introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981.

When the counterrevolution's frontal assault had been rebuffed, the time came to analyze the events, to study the experience gained, and to rebuild and strengthen the party's ideological education front. The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the building of socialism in Poland were a help. In this thanks to the socialist path of development, our country -- one of the most backward in Europe before the war -- became a modern industrial and agrarian country of well educated people. The tremendous achievements of People's Poland over the past 40 years are a cogent argument in favor of the correctness of the path along which the PZPR is leading the people.

The experience of 40 years of building socialism in our country has demonstrated more than once that imperialism is unwilling to recognize the incontrovertible fact that Poland is socialist and will remain so forever, and that there can be no talk of changing the political and territorial arrangement in Europe which has taken shape as a result of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. This was reaffirmed at the meeting of top party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries held in Warsaw 26 April 1985. For Poland, the Warsaw Pact was and is a guarantee of our rightful borders and state independence, a guarantee of the success of our socialist solutions inside the country. The PZPR, relying on the achievements of socialist building, has gone onto the offensive on all salients. The ideological front is playing a noticeable bigger role in its activity. The PZPR declaration "What we are fighting for, what we seek to achieve," which was adopted after a broad partywide discussion at the PZPR national conference in March 1984, has acquired a special importance. This document confirmed the Marxist-Leninist character of the party and its political line.

A new form of ideological activity for the PZPR is the party's nationwide ideological and theoretical conferences. The first such conference was held 2 years ago. The second is to be held soon. These conferences serve the theoretical generalization of the practice of building socialism in Poland and help to rally the ranks of Marxist scientists.

In the process of molding the working people's social consciousness, especially within the system of Marxist-Leninist education, special attention is being focused on revealing the link between the PZPR's day-to-day policy and the Marxist-Leninist scientific world outlook. This approach is helpful in counteracting the anticommunist and clerical influence exercised by the Catholic Church and also the influence of petit bourgeois thinking.

Profound study of the classics of Marxism-Leninism is of great significance for the development and further improvement of ideological work. To this end, the publication has begun in Poland, with the assistance of Moscow's Political Literature Publishing House, of the complete works of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Ideological education work is comprehensive in character. Last year, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo adopted the basic guidelines of a program for the economic, historical, and legal education of the population. In the near future, the principles of general secular education are to be discussed. As for the system of party political training, alongside the traditional forms of the education of PZPR members, schools of the labor aktiv are being developed. They are being established above all in large labor collectives. These shcools are attended not just by party members, but also by members of trade unions, workers' self-management organs, and youth organizations.

There is an inseparable link between ideological education work and the development of the theoretical base of the party and of social sciences as a whole. This proposition is at present acquiring a special significance with respect to the PZPR.

Social sciences in Poland have unquestionable achievements to their credit. Assessing their positive contribution to the practice of building socialism during the 40-year history of the people's state we must, at the same time, give a principled and critical assessment of their status in recent years. The sphere of social sciences possesses a relatively large potential in Poland. However, it is not evenly spread from the viewpoint of intellectual standard and methodological, ideological, and political orientation. The impact of the crisis is still noticeable here, and many weak points have not been overcome. In recent years, the positions of Marxism-Leninism in the social sciences sphere have been considerably weakened, and an acute political struggle is under way.

As is well known, the West has launched a propaganda aggression against Poland and the entire socialist community. The ideological subversion by the enemies of socialism in which reactionary nationalist, clerical, conservative, and right-wing social democratic elements are sharing is aimed at undermining the foundations of the socialist system in Poland. In these conditions the need to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist positions in the social sciences sphere has increased considerably. The PZPR is making great efforts to fulfill this task.

Following a PZPR Central Committee plenum decision, the Academy of Social Sciences was established last year. We regard it as the leading coordinator of research in the said area and the main component of the party's theoretical base. The academy faces great tasks in training highly skilled cadres both to staff the party and state apparatus and to reinforce the ranks of Marxist scientists.

The national party conference on social sciences in December 1984, which discussed the ways and methods of strengthening the positions of Marxism-Leninism in the sphere of social sciences, was an important event for the whole of our party. On the basis of the conference's program materials, the discussion, and the proposals put forward, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo adopted directives for party work in the social sciences sphere.

The PZPR is a political force which is guided by scientific principles in its activity. The party demands that the social sciences, proceeding from Marxism-Leninism, develop and deepen the analysis of the processes and phenomena which are taking place in today's world and in Polish society.

Our struggle for the social sciences' commitment to the party is a struggle for objectivity and against subjectivism and tendentious distortions.

Analyzing the ways and methods of extricating Polish social sciences from the crisis, the PZPR is above all looking to the expansion of cooperation with fraternal parties, that is to say to the assimilation of the achievements of social sciences in the Soviet Union and other community countries.

Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of social sciences has a long history and many achievements to its credit. However, between 1980-1982 mutual contacts declined and the volume of cooperation in this sphere decreased. But this situation was swiftly overcome. New prospects of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the social sciences sphere have opened up and various formsof thiscooperation are being developed.

The agreements signed between our and the Soviet political and state leaderships, in particular the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland through the year 2000, give a powerful boost to this work and create very favorable conditions for it. The recent meeting in Warsaw between the leaders of our parties, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during which the need for further all-around cooperation in the social, scientific, and cultural spheres was unanimously noted was of tremendous significance for the improvement of cooperation.

In the near future, the pace of the PZPR's ideological work will quicken further. The party faces the resolution of complex tasks this year. Most important among them is continued work on the party program.

In its activity, the PZPR is constantly drawing on the rich theoretical and practical experience of the CPSU. We are following with great interest and attention the preparations for the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. Every congress of the CPSU -- the party of V.I. Lenin -- is a tremendous event not just for the Soviet people, but also for the parties and peoples of all the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind.

The PZPR is preparing for its next congress, which will be its 10th and will take place in 1986. As W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee noted at the PZPR national conference, "Marxism-Leninism, democratic centralism, the link with the working class and the working people -- these are the main sources of the party's strength. Socialism is genuine when it translates the interests and aspirations of the working class into reality. There must be no deviations from this rule."

These sources will enable the Polish Communists to draw up and adopt at the 10th PZPR Congress a party program that will provide for Poland's further development along the socialist path and secure it a fitting place in the family of fraternal states and in Europe and the world on the threshold of the next century.

GORBACHEV, PCP'S CUNHAL DISCUSS PARTY, STATE TIES

LD271332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] A meeting was held 27 July, between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], who is in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity, characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the PCP, they exchanged information on the activities of the two parties and also on some international questions.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed Alvaro Cunhal about the CPSU measures to speed the economic and social development of Soviet society and about preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. An account was given of the wide program of measures recently implemented by the party and the Soviet state for the comprehensive perfection of developed socialism in the USSR, for speeding the country's social and economic development, and for expanding ties with socialist countries.

The concrete steps being taken by the USSR and the countries of the socialist community to preserve and strengthen peace, end the arms race and reach mutually acceptable and constructive agreements at the Soviet-U.S. and other talks on these questions were also talked about during the discussion of international issues.

The PCP secretary general spoke about the tremendous interest there is in Portugal for the measures being taken by the CPSU in the domestic policy sphere. He stressed that the implementation of these measures would enhance still further the attraction of the ideas of socialism.

Alvaro Cunhal expressed his great appreciation for the enterprising foreign policy of the CPSU and the realistic Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and at creating favorable conditions for the improvement of the overall international situation.

He also spoke about the political, social and economic situation in Portugal, the persistent struggle of Portuguese Communists in defense of the achievements of the April revolution of 1974, and the democratic system for the development of the country along the path of freedom, democracy, peace, and social and economic progress. Seeking to achieve the goals set by the 10th Party Congress, the PCP strengthens its ranks and its links with broad working masses.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed fraternal solidarity with the PCP, and wished Portuguese Communists success in their struggle for the interests of their people and motherland.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Alvaro Cunhal expressed the joint opinion of the CPSU and the PCP that the tension persisting in the world is caused by the dangerous activities of U.S. and NATO imperialistic circles, by the arms race which is being whipped up by them, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and by the plans of the American Administration to militarize space. In this connection, it was stressed that today, more than ever before, it is important to develop the activity and cooperation of all peace-loving forces to counteract the forces of militarism and violence, and for the protection of peace and security of peoples.

During the meeting there was confirmation of the readiness of the CPSU and the RCP to promote the development of good relations between the USSR and Portugal on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.

The exchange of opinions confirmed the unity of the views of the CPSU and the PCP on all questions discussed. A mutual striving was expressed, guided by the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to continue strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two parties in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Portugal, and of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

SHEVARDNADZE LEAVES FOR HELSINKI MEETING

LD290955 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze left Moscow for Helsinki today.

He will attend a meeting of representatives of the states participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that will mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act.

He was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov, first deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, other officials.

The send-off party included Finland's ambassador to the USSR Aarno Karhilo.

GREEK CABINET CHANGES, NEW POST ANNOUNCED

LD261219 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 26 TASS -- The lineup of the Greek Government formed by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has been announced here. It will replace the interim cabinet set up following the June this year election victory by the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). The prime minister retains his post of national defense minister.

Karolos Papolas becomes foreign minister, replacing at this post Ioannis Kharalambopoulos who assumes the duties of deputy prime minister.

The national economy portfolio goes to the former agriculture minister, Konstandinos Simitis, who played an important role in defending the interests of Greek farmers at sessions of the EEC Council of Ministers. He replaces Yerasimos Arsenis.

Minister of Interior Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, Minister of Culture and Science Melina Merkouri and several other cabinet members retain their posts .

A ministerial post for Aegean Sea Affairs has been set up for the first time in the government, which shows the PASOK party's attention to ensuring Greek national interests in that strategic region and developing the economy of the islands in that area. Kosmas Sfyriou assumes the post.

TASS ON 'IMPORTANCE' OF MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS

LD281357 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vladimir Kudelin.

It is one year since the Soviet Union has made its latest proposals on Middle East settlement. The proposals, highly assessed in Arab countries and all over the world, reaffirm the principled stance of this state on the explosive situation in the region and are directed at the earliest achievement of a comprehensive, fair and lasting settlement of the Mideast conflict.

Events of the past year fully confirmed the importance of the Soviet peace initiative, and demonstrated, at the same time, the futility of the designs to resolve the problem in a separate way, behind the backs of the Arabs and at the expense of their national interests.

In its proposals, the USSR stressed the importance of strict observance of the principle of inadmissibility of seizing other people's land through aggression and declared in favour of the return to the Arabs of all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 -- the Golan Heights, the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip, Lebanese lands, and the removal of the Israel settlements on Arab territories built since 1967, so that borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours are proclaimed inviolable.

Invariably backing the Arab Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights, the Soviet Union confirmed the need for the exercise of the rights of the Palestinians, whose only authentic representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, to self-determination, to the establishment of their own independent state on Palestinian land that will be freed from under Israeli occupation.

The road towards ensuring a cardinal solution of the Middle East problem lies through concerted effort by all sides concerned, that is, through talks within the framework of a special international conference on the Middle East.

Undoubtedly, the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposals would help establish a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East and eliminate the dangerous seat of tension in that region.

Neither Israel, however, nor the United States which gives it all-round assistance have given a positive response to the Soviet initiative. Moreover, the Tel Aviv leadership continue their aggressive course towards neighbouring Arab countries, thus helping to implement Washington's imperial ambitions in the region. This is the major reason why no political settlement of the Middle East conflict has as yet been reached.

ZAMYATIN ON RELATIONS WITH KUWAIT, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD271058 Kuwait KUNA in English 0930 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 27 (KUNA) -- A top Soviet information official was quoted Saturday [27 July] praising his country's relations with Kuwait saying the two countries maintain "an ideal example of ties between countries which belong to different social and political systems."

Head of the International Press Department in the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Zamyatin said relations have been developing over the last 22 years under the basis of joint struggle for peace.

In answers to questions by AL-QABAS newspaper chief editor, Zamyatin said the Kuwaiti-Soviet ties have proven that differences in ideology and culture does [as received] not impede cooperation and mutual understanding.

Asked about his assessment of the Soviet Union's relations with the five other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Communist party spokesman said "there are no obstacles that cannot be overcome in the path of developing relations between the Soviet Union and the rest of the Arab Gulf countries."

"Policies of the Soviet Union and Gulf Cooperation Council states are identical on many issues. . . such as elimination of nuclear war, the struggle for peace and comprehensive disarmament."

He maintained that the Gulf is going through a very complicated and difficult period, adding that the future of the region relies (?the efforts) by Gulf states to defend their independent political course.

Kuwait is the only member state of the GCC which holds diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Other GCC states are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

The Soviet official asserted that his country objects to cooperate with peace initiatives brokered [as received] by Washington and Arab countries to settle the Middle East problem.

Zamyatin charged that American initiatives have so far led to the invasion of Lebanon and the development of U.S. naval warships across the Lebanese coast. He added that U.S. initiatives deny the Palestinians their inalienable rights of establishing their own independant state.

In an implicit reference to last February's Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Zamyatin said Washington attempts to advance the "Reagan initiative" through unilateral deals.

While he insisted that the Soviet peace initiative was in harmony with resolutions of the Fes Arab summit conference, he called the peace project of Isreali Prime Minister Shimon Peres an agreement "which brought together a group of traitors who do not represent the Palestinians as to replace the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)." [sentence as received] Zamyatin said the Israelis are substituting those traitors for the PLO in peace negotiations.

The official stated that Soviet and Syrian stands are identical on world issues. He added that his country will continue to offer aid to Syria and other Arab states to sustain their development and establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

On the internal rift within the PLO, Zamyatin called on preserving national unity of Palestinian factions saying the disputes serve U.S. interests and strip the PLO of its achieved victories.

Asked about the authenticity of Western-Israeli reports on a Soviet bid to restore relations with Israel, Zamyatin dismissed the reports as an attempt to "distort the true position of the Soviet Union."

On the Iraq-Iran war, he re-affirmed that the five-year conflict is basically fruitless. Zamyatin called on both warring countries to agree on a peaceful settlement under the umbrella of the United Nations.

CPSU SPOKESMAN ON ISRAELI-SOVIET RELATIONS

GF271056 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] An official Soviet spokesman announced today that the reports regarding the resumption of relations between the USSR and Israel have been fabricated by Western sources for media sensationalism.

In a statement published in Kuwait today, an official spokesman for the CPSU Central Committee said his country cannot change its stand on this issue so long as reasons for the severance of relations still exist. The Soviet official noted that the efforts that the United States is currently making to establish peace in the Middle East are identical to the ones made in 1982 in the search to find a settlement to the Middle East issue on the basis of the Camp David accords.

ISRAEL PLANNING MEASURES TO COMBAT TERRORISM

LD261714 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Reports from Tel Aviv say the Israeli leadership is planning emergency measures to combat terrorism. A commentary is by Viktor Olin:

There is a wide variety of measures planned to be taken. The government intends to toughen their rule in occupied Arab territories and increase the number of military patrols and checkpoints in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip and on the territory of Israel itself. It is outlining a comprehensive system of punishment, from exile to death sentence. Reading the plans one might imagine that Israel swarms with terrorists and is constantly being attacked by them. However facts prove quite the opposite. In the past few days alone Israel carried out several operations that are nothing more than terrorism, terrorism at government level. This week Israeli warships have carried out two acts of piracy against Lebanon.

The list of such actions could be continued were it not quite evident that state terrorism has become an inseparable feature of Israeli policy towards Arab neighbors. It is also an important part of the so-called strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States in the Middle East. Within this alliance Israel outlines and tests methods of state terrorism while the United States is responsible for material backing of these methods. Washington also applies terrorist methods to other countries.

The strategic allies have a common goal, to suppress liberation movements and topple unwanted governments by armed force.

PRAVDA ON U.S. COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PM281215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 85 Second Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov's "Commentator's Column": "Bacchanalia of Terror"]

[Text] Anti-racist flames are raging in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Frightened by the unprecedented scale of the actions, the regime of the white minority is attempting to uphold apartheid by all-out police repression. A law establishing a state of emergency has just entered into force in 36 regions of the country. The "security forces" have thereby been granted unlimited powers to mete out reprisals against the indigenous population.

An orgy of terror against those fighting for the eradication of the criminal system has swept the RSA. In just one of the suburbs of Johannesburg alone -- Soweto -- eight dark-skinned South Africans have been killed, and dozens have been wounded. According to democratic organizations of the RSA, more than 600 persons have perished since September of last year as a result of punitive operations designed to "establish order."

Western news agencies are transmitting reports more frequently about the "disappearance" in the RSA of political figures who are opposed to "the separate development of the races." Special gangs which are the South African version of the Latin American "death squads" have dealt brutally with these people who have "gone missing," as the police asserts, "in unexplained circumstances." At the same time, there is increasing reliance in Pretoria on soldiers' bayonets. Regular troops, attached to the "security forces" are shooting demonstrators in the Black ghettoes.

The apartheid regime received virtually a carte blanche from the U.S. Administration for the reprisals being perpetrated, in the form of so-called "constructive collaboration." The White House asserts cynically that such "cooperation" with Pretoria will allegedly promote the "appeasement" of the racists. However, as the magazine AFRICA, published in London, aptly put it, this policy merely turns into bullets which kill dark-skinned inhabitants of South Africa. The U.S. transitional corporations whose direct capital investments in the RSA are numbered in billions of dollars, are also supporting the racists. South African branches of U.S. monopolies which are concerned primarily for their colossal profits are operating hand in glove with the Pretoria authorities. They have knocked together at their enterprises detachments of cutthroats to suppress actions by dark-skinned workers. In this respect, Senator E. Kennedy has rightly pointed out that "each new dollar sent from the United States to South Africa is one more brick in the wall of apartheid..."

Despite everything, the racists will not succeed in patching over the cracks in the collapsing edifice of apartheid even with the participation of the "architects" of "constructive collaboration" from across the ocean. The events in South Africa attest to the increased self-awareness of the country's oppressed majority and to its determination to put an end to the inhuman system of racial segregation. The fighters' ranks are receiving new reinforcements with each passing day.

More on Emergency Declaration

LD262257 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] President Pieter Botha of the Republic of South Africa introduced a state of emergency last week in 36 administrative areas of the country. An analysis from Aleksandr Fedorov and this is what he writes.

As applied to South Africa this step defies common sense. What state of emergency is possible in a country where the army and the police have sweeping powers of repression, where troops shoot without warning at peaceful demonstrations and funeral processions, where, in the last 10 months alone, they have killed more than 500 people and where all the 240 gaols are filled to capacity with prisoners, most of whom don't face any charges? A state of emergency has been continuing there actually ever since 1948 -- when the nationalists took over power in South Africa.

One thing is certain though, all the measures of the facists, including 2,300 legal bans of all kinds, have failed to bring the desired results. Protest actions have now spread to practically all the areas of South Africa. Last week alone they were held in the African suburbs of Johannesburg, in the Transvaal Province and in the eastern Cape Province. Industrial workers, students, farm laborers and municipal workers have been protesting. The protests are no longer confined to economic demands. The working people have seen for themselves that liberation will come after the system of apartheid is dismantled. And the whites too are beginning to realize this. Although the powers in South Africa are taking special care of them in the hope of prolonging the racist rule. For this reason the Europeans condemned the so called Constitution which deprived the Africans of any hope to get any rights. For this reason white miners supported the strike of the African miners and many white workers demand the creation of joint unions.

The eye opening process is very much similar to the one that the whites found themselves in [as heard] the former Rhodesia during the last few years of the Ian Smith rule. Besides that the whites in South Africa have a chances to see for themselves that just as in Zimbabwe today, they (?will) have ultimately to build a new society by a joint effort. Hostility and alienation now only interfere with the process of understanding.

Those actions by Africans and the changed views of the whites about their role in society have forced the authorities to draw a conclusion that a civil war is actually on in the country. In the past 10 months the authorities have moved in army troops on four occasions to quell the protest actions and the police force has been increased by 8,000 men. The introduction of the state of emergency in 36 administrative areas means a declaration of permanent war by the Army against civilians and not only against them alone. This is an actual war against the whole of Africa. Pieter Botha announced his decision at a time of the 21st session of the Organisation of African Unity summit assembly held in Addis Ababa. The African heads of state and government condemned terrorism by Pretoria against African civilians and once again urged the NATO countries, and primarily the United States, to stop their military, economic and political support for the racists.

In response there was a threat by Pieter Botha. But it's clear to any one that as the massive protest actions continue in South Africa he wouldn't have dared to make an open challenge without support from his ally in the so called constructive engagement, the United States, an ally who is making use of all methods, from political and economic pressure to direct armed intervention in order to deprive African nations of their historic gains, to interfere with their efforts to build a new life in keeping with their own sovereign choice.

Suppression Tactics Condemned

MB221530 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Sergey Demidov commentary]

[Text] According to the South African minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, what separates the residents of Soweto from other people is that they are easily incensed to riot.

Perhaps what he meant to say is that they are wont to be in the forefront of the anti-apartheid campaign. If that is the case, it is difficult to disagree with him. To be honest, it is not that they are easily incensed, but rather that they are sincere and courageous in their fight for their rights. Suffice it to remember the events of 16 June 1976, when school children demonstrated against apartheid in education -- Bantu education. Despite the fact that their uprising led to the loss of about 600 of their peers, the people of Soweto did not lose heart or courage in the face of death. Since then, there has not been a single year when they were not a part of the multitudes of antiapartheid demonstrators.

The events of 1976 can never be forgotten. In the past months, which have seen an unprecedented intensification of the liberation struggle, the people of Soweto have again been in the forefront. The antiapartheid campaigning and demonstrations everywhere of the oppressed of South Africa who are fighting for their rights have struck fear in the white rulers of this country. That is why they have cast aside what was touted lately as reform, evident in the loosening of a pitifully few chains of apartheid, and have taken to vicious oppressive tactics in the face of the determined struggle of the Blacks, and perpetrated even more atrocities.

Today in South Africa, a special tactic is being used to suppress the black demonstrator in the country. In the past months of the antiapartheid struggle, over 500 blacks have lost their lives, and those injured and detained are counted in the thousands. The Pretoria racists persist in their callous and merciless acts, urged on by their allies, notably the United States. The racists would not persist in this oppression of the masses if they did not enjoy the backing of their Western allies led by the United States.

It is obvious, however, that no one can break the will of a people who have pledged their lives in the struggle for their freedom from the Pretoria racists, and even the backing of their allies will have no effect. This antiapartheid campaign and struggle against the yoke of oppression led by the ANC and the Communist Party and all progressive people in South Africa is now self-generating and growing daily. This is evident in the struggle of the people of Soweto, which is growing in intensity daily.

TASS REPORTS 'BLOODLESS' COUP IN UGANDA

LD271155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1144 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 27 Jul [TASS] -- According to an AFP report citing Radio Kampala, a "bloodless" state coup was staged this morning in Uganda. A military government headed by General Bazilio Olara Okelio, a brigade commander in the north of the country, has assumed power replacing the government of President Milton Obote.

More on Ugandan Coup

LD281320 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Uganda's new military authorities have suspended the operation of the Constitution and have dissolved Parliament. Radio Kampala has said all ministers in the government of the overthrown president, Mr Milton Obote, have been dismissed. The borders have been closed and the transfer of foreign currency abroad has been forbidden. The moves follow Saturday's military takeover, carried out under the leadership of Brigadier General Basilio Olara Okello. On Sunday he addressed the Ugandans over the radio, calling for national unity and cooperation with the military authorities.

In the meantime news agency reports speak of sporadic shooting in the capital, Kampala. Many instances of looting are reported.

GRISHIN ADDRESS ON ECONOMIC INTENSIFICATION

PM260855 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "The Decisive Path of Economic Intensification: Meeting of the Moscow City Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Moscow City party and economic aktiv was held yesterday to discuss the question of "The Results of the Conference at the CPSU Central Committee on Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress and the Tasks of the Moscow City Party Organization."

A report was delivered at the meeting by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by F.F. Kozyrev-Dal, first secretary of Krasnopresnenskiy CPSU Raykom; K.I. Sakharov, tool maker at the Vladimir Ilich electrical engineering plant; K.V. Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; B.V. Balmont, USSR minister of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; E.Ye. Ivanov, director of an association; L.N. Odinokova, procurement workers at the Parizhskaya Kommuna factory; V.T. Saykin, general director of the Avtozil Production Association; Academician N.G. Basov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Lebedev Institute of Physics; I.L. Paristyy, chief of the Moscow Railraod; Ye.V. Armenskiy, rector of the Moscow Institute of Electronic Machine Building; and V.I. Nikolaychik, general director of the Plastik Science-and-Production Association.

Taking part in the meeting were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, and I.D. Pisarev, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.A. Grigoryev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section; and leaders of a number of ministries, departments, scientific institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

The capital's working people, like all Soviet people, V.V. Grishin said, warmly approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1985) Plenum and the decisions of the 3d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation. These decisions are a powerful stimulus to the further activation of the country's public life and the enhancement of the political and labor initiative of the masses, who persistently implement the plans of communist building.

Now that our society's development is taking place under the conditions of a new stage of the scientific and technical revolution, crucial significance is attached to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the speediest introduction of its achievements into the national economy.

A conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress was held at the CPSU Central Committee 11-12 June this year. It was noted at the conference that the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is not only a large-scale task, but a complex one too. It requires from the communists and all the working people, great creative work, a quest for new economic and organizational forms, and the concentration of forces and resources in the decisive salients.

It is necessary to increase labor productivity decisively, by 130-150 percent; to reduce the proportion of manual work in the production sphere from 55 to 15-20 percent; to reduce the energy output consumption by at least 30 percent and metals consumption by nearly 50 percent; to overcome the tendency toward a reduction in return on capital; and to sharply improve product quality.

The main thing today is to seek out and bring into play all the reserves for increasing production efficiency. The approach to uncovering and mobilizing these resources must itself be of a fundamentally new nature and must incorporate the implementation of measures to ensure, first and foremost, that better results are achieved for the lowest possible expenditure. It is necessary to grasp the vital necessity for the reorientation of every enterprise, every sector, and the entire national economy on an intensive path of development. This is the economic and political task of the day.

In light of the tasks set, the role of science is increasing immeasurably. Science must turn decisively toward the needs of social production, and production toward science. It is necessary to strengthen every link in the chain which joins science, technology, and production, and to turn the entire path, from the idea to its practical implementation, into a kind of continuous conveyor belt.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress will be promoted by the stepping up of the role of the basic production component -- the associations and enterprises -- to which it is important to shift the center of gravity of all current economic work. This problem should be resolved on a comprehensive basis, linking the revision of the organizational structure with the strengthening of financial autonomy and economic levers and incentives. Measures must be adopted to strengthen the consumer's influence on the technical level and quality of output, to improve pricing, and to resolve many other problems.

Major, crucial tasks in the cause of economic intensification and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, V.V. Grishin noted, face the Moscow city party organization and the capital's working people.

"The Central Committee," as was stated at the aforementioned conference, "pins great hopes on the working class and intelligentsia of Moscow and the capital's mighty scientific and production potential."

Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and of the speediest introduction of scientific achievements into practice are at the center of the Moscow city party organization's attention. They are systematically studied at plenums of the party gorkom and raykoms, at meetings of the party and economic aktiv, by the Commission for the Social and Economic Development of Moscow, and in the labor collectives of industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.

The Moscow planning organs and a number of scientific research institutions have elaborated the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress in Moscow City for 1986-2005." It defines the main guidelines for scientific and technical policy and provides for the maximum utilization of leading achievements of science and technology in the city's economy. Other targeted comprehensive programs to help accelerate scientific and technical progress are also being implemented.

Moscow's party organizations and working people are concentrating their efforts on the creation and introduction of new machinery and technology capable of ensuring high rates of growth of production and labor productivity, substantial savings of labor and material resources, and high product quality and are following a course of preferential development of those sectors which determine scientific and technical progress.

The modernization and retooling of existing enterprises is a main avenue in the development of the city's industry. This course is defined by the city party organization as being of fundamental importance for the long term, as the material basis for the further intensification of production. The scale of modernization is constantly increasing. At present two-thirds of all capital investments in industry are channeled into modernization and retooling. Modernization and retooling are being carried out with high economic returns by the Zil and Moskvich Associations, the Association for the Production of Automated Lines and Special Machine Tools, the 2d Watch and Clock Plant, the oil refinery, and many other plants and associations.

In the course of modernization, the main attention is devoted to the updating of production. In the course of three 5-year plan periods, the city's enterprises have introduced some 30,000 progressive manufacturing processes. Some 790,000 new machine tools and machines have been installed, including more than 4,000 machine tools with digital program control, and 3,000 production facilities, shops, and sectors have been comprehensively mechanized and automated.

In the current 5-year plan many enterprises are actively carrying out measures to introduce robots. Modern, flexible, automated production systems have been created and are working effectively at the Krasnyy Proletariy and Rassvet Plants and a number of other enterprises.

The modernization of Moscow's plants and factories is being carried out without stopping production and while steadily increasing the rate of growth in the production of output and improving the technical and economic indicators of their activity. This has made it possible almost to double the output of commodities since 1970. The city's industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes are doing substantial work to promote the utilization of economic, resource-saving equipment and techniques in production.

Among the range of questions being resolved by the capital's party organizations, is the improvement in the quality and technical level of production. Many types of articles produced by the city's enterprises are in great demand on the domestic market and abroad. In the city's industry as a whole, the proportion of articles in the top quality category among the output subject to accreditation is now 47.5 percent, and by the end of the 5-year plan it will exceed 50 percent.

As a result of the work being done in the sphere of economic intensification, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the consistent introduction of its achievements into practice, in the last three 5-year plans labor productivity in industry has almost doubled.

The achievements of science and technology are being applied widely in Moscow's construction industry. The system of industrial housebuilding based on a single catalog has made it possible to increase the proportion of large-panel construction in the city from 60 percent in the early seventies to nearly 90 percent today. Transport enterprises have accumulated some experience in this direction.

The work of the city's system of vital services is also improving on a scientific basis.

A major contribution is made to the resolution of the tasks facing us and to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress by the capital's scientists, the collectives of academic and sectorial scientific research institutes and design bureaus, and the city's vuzes. Research is being successfully conducted in such decisive spheres of scientific and technical progress as the power industry, new materials and manufacturing processes, radioelectronics and computer technology, bioengineering, management and communications, and others. The material and technical base of scientific institutions is being steadily strengthened. Moscow's vuzes and technical schools make a considerable contribution to the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Scientific and vuz collectives have permanent links with industrial enterprises. The practice of concluding mutual contracts has become widespread. Every year more than 11,000 such contracts are realized. The total economic savings from the introduction of the finished work of Moscow scientists into production in recent years comes to billions of rubles.

The CPSU Gorkom constantly channels the efforts of raykoms and primary party organizations into improving organizational and political work in collectives to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Many party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus actively influence the move to make scientific research more relevant and ensure that efforts are concentrated on the main avenues of scientific and technical progress.

The main result of the work done to increase the efficiency of social production on the basis of scientific and technical progress is that the important national economic tasks which the party set Moscow's economy for the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and for the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan which has so far elapsed are being successfully resolved.

The results achieved in the work of the city party organization, soviet, trade union, and economic organs, and labor collectives are important only to the extent that they can promote the further improvement of all work and the fulfillment of party decisions. All our efforts, experience, and knowledge must be directed toward overcoming the existing problems and bringing unutilized reserves into play. The shortcomings which were subjected to principled criticism in the report at the CPSU Central Committee Conference are characteristic of Moscow too.

The organization of work to accelerate scientific and technical progress at many industrial enterprises and scientific institutions is still not fully in accordance with the task set by the party of combining, in practice, the advantages of the socialist system and the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Many party organizations and economic leaders do not display due persistence in the implementation of the integrated scientific and technical policy. Plans for the retooling and modernization of enterprises do not always provide for the concentration of capital investments, forces, and resources in the avenues which yield the best economic and social results.

Some economic leaders seek to extend production facilities or create new ones while the old shops and sectors remain in unsatisfactory condition. In a number of cases outmoded technical solutions are used. Capital expenditure on modernization and retooling is increasing more rapidly than the growth in industrial output at a number of enterprises. The return on funds invested for these purposes is low. Modernization and retooling has been under way for a long time at the No. 1 State Bearings Plant. But the increase in production volumes and labor productivity remains insignificant, and manual labor at the enterprise is being reduced only slowly.

A large volume of modernization and retooling work has been carried out at the Serp I Molot plant. New production blocks have been built to replace old shops and new production facilities, fitted with modern metallurgical equipment, have been commissioned. The funds invested in modernizing the plant are not yielding proper returns.

The same situation exists at certain other enterprises in the city. Modernization is taking place too slowly at the Moskabel and Vladimir Ilich Plants of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Mosselmash and the tractor hydraulic units plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Kalibar and Stankokit Plants of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. At the Dinamo Plant, the No. 2 State Bearings Plant, and a number of others, modernization has been in progress for a long time and is lagging behind considerably. The quantity of modern equipment in production has increased in recent years, but it is far from fully exploited. This applies first and foremost to computer and microprocessor technology, and the CPSU Central Committee Conference drew particular attention to the elimination of shortcomings in utilizing this technology.

During the current 5-year plan the return on capital in the city's industry has fallen and average annual rates of growth in output have decreased. Certain party raykoms and leaders of ministries and departments tolerate chronic shortcomings and omissions in the work of individual enterprises and institutions. An example is the Moskabel Production Association, which failed to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for production volumes and labor productivity. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, the commodity output plan was not fulfilled. The first half of this year again shows nonfulfillment in labor productivity, output, and sales.

There are many shortcomings in maintaining, operating, and replacing fixed capital. In the city as a whole the depreciation of fixed capital amounts to 46 percent of the total value. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry this indicator is deteriorating from year to year. Many plants and factories are failing to fully assimilate the capital investment allocated for the development of production. Plans for new machinery and the commissioning of fixed production capital are not being satisfactorily fulfilled.

Many of the city's machine building enterprises have fallen behind in terms of technical development and are producing output which is not up to present-day requirements. The same old models of equipment and instruments have been produced for a very long time at the Mosremtochstanok and Steklogregat Plants and a number of others. Too little attention is devoted to the elaboration and production of promising new machines and equipment and the mechanization and automation of manufacturing processes at Moscow plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building.

The speaker went on to discuss shortcomings in work to save raw materials, power, and material resources.

Summing up, he noted that Moscow's industry is far from making full use of its potential for accelerating scientific and technical progress. There are considerable reserves for further increasing the efficiency of production and its volume. There are also major reserves in other sectors of the city's economy.

In Moscow's construction organizations, plans for scientific research work and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements are not being fulfilled. In 1984 the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction (Chief Comrade Sukhotskiy) did not fulfill such important targets as the use of plastic pipes and prefabricated shells in construction. The Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction (Chief Comrade Kaminskiy) did not fulfill targets for the introduction of advanced forms of labor organization or normatives for the numbers of line personnel and administrative apparatus staff. The Moscow City Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Facilities (Chief Comrade Molchanov) failed to fulfill targets for the use of poured asphalt in the laying of road surfaces, the construction of engineering facilities buildings by the "wall in the ground" method, and the creation of new models of machinery.

Improvement in the level of factory readiness of construction structures and articl produced by enterprises of the Moscow City Main Administration of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Osipov) and the Moscow City Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction (Comrade Kovalev) is too slow. There is virtually no reduction in labor expenditure on the finishing of articles and the elimination of factory rejects. Efficiency resulting from the introduction of robots and manipulators at construction materials industry enterprises is low. The modernization of enterprises of the Main Administration of the construction materials industry is taking place too slowly and on a small scale, and return on capital falls every year. For a long time this main administration has failed to adopt measures to improve the quality of ferroconcrete structures, joinery articles, and certain types of ceramic materials, the tasks of organizing production and modernizing enterprises are not being satisfactorily resolved, and people have not set a course toward developing scientific and technical progress.

There are many shortcomings in the introduction of scientific and technical achievements at the capital's transport enterprises. The city's transport is operating under a great strain and fulfilling its targets with difficulty.

This is revealed most acutely in motor freight transport. In the last 4 years the truck output coefficient has fallen by 3.9 percent. The work time per truck has fallen by 2.1 percent. The pool of motor transport operating on bottled gas is increasing only slowly. The leadership of the Moscow City Main Administration of Motor Transport (Comrade Vasilyev) is not adopting due measures to eliminate existing shortcomings.

The computer center in the Moscow City Main Administration of Motor Transport system does not have a practical influence on the planning and management of the transportation process and the elaboration of recommendations to optimize freight delivery and shipment routes. It is not fulfilling its basic functions, and is concerned with processing statistical reports.

In the city's passenger transport, the automated system for the management and control of rolling stock movements on the route of the Reys automated control system has been undergoing development for more than 5 years. Its experimental operation on certain routes demonstrated great potential as regards improving passenger shipments. But the Reys automated control system cannot be introduced by the Moscow City Main Administration of Passenger Transport on a citywide scale because of the lack of the necessary equipment. The leadership of the Moscow City Main Administration of Passenger Transport (Comrade Shipilov) fails to display due persistence in resolving this problem.

There are substantial shortcomings in the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress at railroad transport enterprises. Developments in the sphere of progressive techniques for processing freight and containers are practically at a standstill. The Kuntsevo-2 Station (Chief Comrade Kozlov), once a frontrunner in this respect, has lost its position. The mighty complex which was created here, using computer technology and advanced techniques, is operating poorly. The computer technology is only used to take stock of the containers arriving. The Moscow Railraod Leadership (Comrade Paristyy) must devote more attention to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

There are great reserves for increasing the efficiency of work on the basis of intensification at municipal services enterprises. In the services of the Moscow City Main Administration for Repair and Restoration of Housing and Public Buildings, industrial methods for major repairs using prefabricated structures are being introduced at too low a rate. In the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing Management, mechanized methods are not used for cleaning apartment block entrances and territories. In many dispatch systems, instruments monitoring the parameters of engineering services and equipment of buildings are not in operation. In some services of the Moscow Main Administration for Housing Management, some 40 percent of cleaning machinery and equipment is systematically left idle. A number of repair and construction subunits of the Moscow City Main Administration for Repair and Restoration of Housing and Public Buildings make poor use of available facilities for small-scale mechanization, mechanized instruments, and other machinery. This must be resolutely rectified. The leaders of these administrations, Comrades Bogomolov and Poryvay, and of all the other municipal services should realize that scientific and technical progress covers all sectors of the economy without exception.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail, on the role of the capital's scientific potential in developing all sectors of the city's economy. In many cases science has yet to become a real production force. Many academic institutes do not entirely fulfill their main task of providing the economy with the most advanced scientific solutions capable of considerably increasing the efficiency of all economic sectors in a short space of time.

Only a small proportion of models of new technology developed at scientific research institutes and design bureaus and assimilated by industry are of a superior technical standard to analogous models at home and abroad. Obsolete solutions are often incorporated in designs. The efforts and resources of scientific collectives are not infrequently expended in resolving secondary matters of little urgency, which have no substantial influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. A rational relationship between fundamental and applied work and the comprehensive study of the problems of scientific and technical progress are not always ensured.

The efficiency of scientific research is low and parallelism and duplication of work often take place. Some collectives and scientific workers go for years without contributing anything new or valuable. The proportion of work protected by inventor's certificates and patents is increasing only slowly.

At a party gorkom plenum on questions of the development of science in Moscow which was held in 1982, these and other shortcomings were the reason for criticism of the Central Scientific Research Automobile and Motor Institute, the Moscow City Passenger Transport Administration Scientific Research Institute and Design Bureau, the Institute of Agricultural Production Engineers, and other scientific institutions and vuzes in the city. Three years have passed, but many shortcomings have not been eliminated.

The subject plans of Moscow's scientific research institutes omit important topics whose elaboration is extremely necessary for the successful development of particular sectors. In a number of cases plans for scientific research work make provisions for unjustifiably long schedules, which leads to increased costs and lower savings. Some developments become obsolete at the design stage and subsequently find no practical application.

Thus the main institute for tractor building -- the Scientific Research Tractor Institute of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building (Director Comrade Roslavtsev) did not correctly define the main directions of the development of industrial tractors, as a result of which the T-330 tractor, which the institute spent 20 years creating, did not pass state tests. The work efficiency of the collectives of the scientific research institutes for light and textile machine building, comprehensive problems of machine building for livestock raising and feed production, and timber processing machine tools is low.

Many scientific institutions do not have direct contacts with enterprises. The collaboration between scientists and production workers is often not comprehensive in nature. As a result of the poor organization of information, scientific institutions are not familiar with the enterprises' specific requirements, while enterprises are not up-to-date with the scientists' existing developments. It is resolutely necessary to strengthen the material, technical, and experimental base of academic and sectorial science.

The targeted comprehensive programs elaborated by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology are intended to make an important contribution to the cause of scientific and technical progress. But the large number of them, the lack of the necessary material backup, and in a number of cases, the lack of discipline among those executing them means that gaps have occurred at many stages and in many targets of the programs and the schedules for their execution have been changed. The Moscow City Center of Scientific and Technical Information under the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, which is entrusted with monitoring the programs, does not have the necessary material and technical base to do so. The program's results are poorly utilized in Moscow's economy.

Insufficient use is made of the potential of science and production associations in the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress. While possessing, as a rule, a relatively powerful experimental production base, these associations are often unable to ensure the rapid manufacture of experimental models, since their experimental plants are overloaded with series production. Even the system of accountability of science and production associations does little to help pool the efforts of science and production to attain the results planned. It should also be noted that the process of creating science and production associations in Moscow has slowed down. They are created within the framework of a single sector, which retards the resolution of intersectorial efforts on the resolution of important national economic tasks. The development of the associations must proceed in this direction.

The capital's VUZ science has great reserves for increasing the volume of scientific research work. The VUZes allow scientific forces to be scattered over a large number of topics of little significance, while duplication and parallelism take place. Material and labor resources are diverted into work which does not accord with the educational establishment's profile and which is basically not of a scientific nature. Scientists at a number of VUZes are not sufficiently oriented toward doing work in the most important subject areas within the framework of state and sectorial comprehensive targeted programs.

At the majority of VUZes there is, in effect, no machinery to regulate and establish the priorities of financing and the provision of cadres and an appropriate experimental and instrumental base for the most promising research of importance to the national economy. There is not enough modern machinery at the VUZes. A significant proportion of scientific staffers and teachers at VUZes have not undergone appropriate training.

Cadre training does not take full account of Moscow's peculiarities as the biggest center of Soviet science and industry. For a number of years the shortage of cadres with higher education has remained unchanged. The city's requirements for specialists in the sphere of computer technology and programming, the power industry, electronic equipment, machine building, construction, and certain other areas are less than half satisfied.

In present conditions the most important criterion of the quality of specialists' training is their profound understanding of the need for intensification of the national economy and their ability to organize their practical activity from precisely this standpoint and seek the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. That is how the party sees this task. That must be the aim of all educational work in VUZes.

The reason for many shortcomings in work to accelerate scientific and technical progress is that a number of party committees and their sections have slackened their sense of political urgency in taking up and resolving the most important scientific and technical problems and fail to analyze in-depth questions of the modernization and retooling of enterprises and the efficiency of capital investments and scientific research. Much time is wasted on talking about the importance of these problems and on sessions and conferences, at the expense of real work with people on the spot, and not infrequently the decisions adopted are not fulfilled.

Party raykoms criticize leaders for shortcomings and omissions, but the situation does not change. It is necessary to strengthen discipline, increase the cadres' responsibility, deal strictly with leaders on the basis of the results of enterprises' and organizations' work, and strengthen laggard sectors.

The resolution of the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the elimination of existing shortcomings gives rise to the need for profound changes in party, soviet, trade union, and economic work and its restructuring and substantial improvement. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress, V.V. Grishin stressed, is a requirement of life and a vital issue in the further development of the country's economy. In setting this task the party is counting on the high level of creativity and skill of all the working people and the Soviet people's high morale and will. The communists and working people of Moscow, like all Soviet people, actively support the innovative approach of the party and its Central Committee to the resolution of key tasks of the country's social and economic development and are fully determined to put the party's plans into practice.

We have to analyze in depth the activity of industrial enterprises and scientific organizations in light of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee. In conjunction with ministries and departments, we must define specific ways of increasing the efficiency of the work of enterprises and institutions in all sectors of the national economy, science, and VUZes. It is necessary to ensure that concrete measures are drawn up at every enterprise and in every organization to accelerate scientific and technical progress and ensure the fuller utilization of internal reserves and the mobilization of the labor collectives' efforts in order to achieve the highest results in economic activity.

To this end, organizational work should be directed toward increasing the scale of the creation, assimilation, and introduction into production of new, highly efficient machinery which ensures the growth of labor productivity, the reduction of materials- and energy-intensiveness, the improvement of product quality, and the improvement of the product's competitiveness on the foreign market. There should be a considerable expansion in the scale of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. A general inventory of production capital must be drawn up and measures to accelerate its renewal must be outlined at every enterprise and in every sector. In this way it is necessary to ensure not just any renewal of production, but only those which are accompanied by the introduction of the most advanced technology and which rapidly yield the maximum possible return.

The task of party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders is to substanilly increase the efficiency of utilization of production capacities and fixed capital in industry. The load on equipment should be improved and the shift index of the work of machine tools and machines should be increased, especially in the case of highly productive automated lines, machine tools with digital program control, industrial robots, and manipulators.

It is necessary, the speaker went on to say, to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee Conference in the sphere of machine building. Party raykoms should especially monitor the work of party organizations, industrial enterprises, transport organizations, scientific research institutes, and design bureaus to fulfill the measures of the targeted comprehensive program and should give enterprises the necessary assistance in implementing the measures drawn up. Primary party organizations and economic leaders of enterprises must wage a struggle to constantly reduce the prime cost of output and increase the profitability of work. Savings of material resources must be ensured.

A most important task in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress today is the active scientific quest for efficient, low-waste and waste-free methods of processing metal and replacing cutting by other methods of processing. Industrial production is making increasingly wide use of new manufacturing porcesses such as various types of stamping and upsetting, rotary extrusion, thin-walled casting, laser, electronic beams, electrochemical and electrophysical processing, methods of powder metallurgy and granular technology, and so forth.

Attention toward these new techniques must be accelerated. Practice shows that their application ensures a three- to five-fold increase in labor productivity, a 60-70 percent increase in the level of mechanization and automation of production, the freeing of workers in the shortage profession of lathe operators, a sharp increase in the coefficient of useful utilization of metal, and a substantial improvement in the quality of articles. But the rate of replacement of cutting porcesses with progressive methods cannot satisfy us. The task is retarded by the shortage of specialized technological equipment, the inadequate technical standard of billet production, the lack of high-quality economical sections, sheet, pipes, and so forth, and operational characteristics, and reliability of equipment which are low in a number of cases. It is time to rectify things, especially as regards the introduction of powder metallurgy.

Increasing the efficiency of the national economy and its growth rate depends largely on the wide utilization, especially in industry and construction, of fundamentally new construction materials which replace metal and natural raw materials and improve the technical characteristics of articles.

Technical solutions have been elaborated and are being introduced in Moscow which ensure the wide application of composite nonmetallic materials in various sectors of the national economy. The use of polymer materials makes it possible to save nonferrous metals and alloys, while the labor-intensiveness of the manufacture of a number of components can be reduced to less than one-twentieth of the former level. The plastic pipes produced by the Plastik Science and Production Association make it possible to replace iron and steel pipes which are in short supply, and moreover to considerably reduce power and labor expenditure in the process of installation of the pipes.

At the same time, the implementation of scientific and technical developments is frequently held back because of a shortage of basic components and raw materials produced by enterprises of the ministries of the chemical and petrochemical industry. The combination of a narrow range of chemical products and their inadequate quality is also a major obstacle to the intensive introduction of nonmetallic materials.

The efforts of academic and sectorial institutes, vuzes, science and production associations, and industrial enterprises must be pooled, to study more persistently and purposefully the questions of introducing progressive new materials. There should be more active efforts to resolve the tasks of supplying production facilities with modern, high-productivity equipment for the manufacture of articles from progressive nonmetallic materials and others.

At the CPSU Central Committee Conference computerization was cited as one of the main avenues ensuring a considerable acceleration of scientific and technical progress. A number of Moscow's sectorial scientific research institutes are the country's chief institutes for the creation of various types of computer machinery. The volume of production is constantly increasing.

But work to improve the technical standard of computer machinery being created and to improve its utilization in production is not yet meeting the party's requirements. The concentration of the efforts of workers, engineers, and designers on sharply increasing the volume of production of the new generations of computer hardware using the latest achievements of electronics is a task of paramount importance. It is necessary to work more actively to resolve the task of total computerization of all the city's enterprises and institutions and the creation of an integrated urban management and control system using computer technology. Primary party organizations and party raykoms must step up monitoring of the implementation of the statewide program for the creation of computer facilities and their wide application.

On the basis of the measures being adopted, a considerable improvement should be secured in the quality and reliability of all types of industrial output, as well as an increase in the guaranteed life of machine tools, equipment, and various articles and a reduction in expenditure on servicing, repairs, and the manufacture of spare parts. All labor collectives must be oriented toward this work. Party organizations must actively develop the struggle for the honor of the capital's brand name and deal strictly with those who are passive.

It is necessary to step up attention in the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into construction work and to seek the scientific organization of labor and the unconditional fulfillment of all the measures planned. Automation should be introduced into the processes of the design and construction of projects, the calculation of the capacities of enterprises and subcontracting organizations, and the monitoring of the manufacture of articles and their delivery to projects under construction.

The tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress require a new approach to all the economic activity of transport enterprises. This places a special responsibility on the party organizations and economic leaders of transport enterprises for the implementation of plans for retooling and the better use of transport facilities and for a planned approach to the introduction of spacious rolling stock.

It is necessary, on the basis of existing computer equipment, to improve the planning of freight and passenger shipments and make wider use of automated systems for the management of transport enterprises. There is an urgent need for freight and transport work to be put on a scientific footing at trade stations, river ports, and container bases and for collaboration among all forms of transport to be improved.

The party organizations and economic leaders of transport enterprises must devote particular attention to the implementation of resource-saving measures, the expansion of the pool of trucks operating on bottled gas and diesel fuel, the development of urban electric passenger transport, and the use of progressive new types of motor fuel.

Municipal services enterprises must accelerate the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into all sectors of the city's life support system and must bring about a radical improvement in management. The main emphasis must be on the modernization and retooling of enterprises, saving resources, and ensuring the reliable operation of electricity, water, and heat supply systems, especially in winter.

Through the introduction of new technology, an improvement in the content of the housing stock and greater promptness in the resolution of tasks following requests from the population must be sought. We should improve work on the prompt, high-quality cleaning of urban areas, the efficient utilization of waste, and the maintenance and improvement of the ecological situation in the city.

In light of the tasks set by the party, the role and responsibility of science is increasing immeasurably. Academic institutes must ensure the pursuit of fundamental research with a technical thrust and concentrate efforts on developing the theoretical principles of fundamentally new types of machinery, technology, and materials. Sectorial scientific research institutes are called upon to embody scientific ideas in design and technological solutions more rapidly. They must have close links with production. On the basis of creative cooperation contracts, industrial enterprises must be given concrete assistance in retooling, the introduction of high-productivity equipment and progressive technology, the improvement of the quality of output, and the saving of material resources. Party raykoms, the party committees of ministries and departments, and party organizations should ensure a sharp increase in the effectiveness of sectorial science.

Scientists at the capital's VUZes must increase their contribution to the resolution of the tasks of scientific and technical progress considerably. Alongside the main task, that of improving the quality of specialists' training, they are called upon to develop fundamental and applied research and give practical help in economic intensification. VUZes' party committees should ensure the development of progressive forms of research organization, such as permanent and ad hoc scientific collectives and teams for the introduction of scientific achievements, and promote talented young people to lead them.

It is necessary to improve the management of Moscow's national economy, eliminate superfluous management levels, and prevent the duplication of functions. We must think about simplifying management and reducing the apparatus. More initiative should be displayed in resolving these questions by the City Planning Commission, the Labor Administration, the Moscow City Finance Administration, and the Institute Of Economic Problems of the Development of Moscow. We must better combine sectorial and territorial planning, improve the scientific standard of the plans elaborated, and ensure strict monitoring of their fulfillment.

Party committees must ensure an improvement in the standard of leadership of work to accelerate scientific and technical progress, step up party influence on decisive sectors, and strengthen the party stratum here.

Party organizations should concentrate the attention of leadership cadres on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the party's long-term political line. They should step up organizational and mass political work with scientific, engineering, and technical cadres; enhance the prestige attached to the work of those who create new machinery and technology; display constant concern for improving their working conditions; seek a creative atmosphere in the activity of scientific research institutions, design and technological organizations, associations, and enterprises; and strengthen the spirit of exactingness, criticism, self-criticism, and efficiency.

It is necessary to resolutely rid ourselves of the numerous meetings and excess paperwork, create a firm party barrier against all kinds of laggardness, conservatism, departmentalism, and parochialism, and come out against lack of initiative, indifference, and irresponsibility in people's work.

Party organizations should improve the quality and content of ideological education work, increase its effectiveness and efficiency, and direct efforts toward the fulfillment of the main task set by the party today, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to make more active use of all forms of publicity and educational work to further develop the precongress socialist competition.

All work to speed up scientific and technical progress must be constantly at the center of the attention of the city, rayon, and primary party organizations, the city and rayon soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and people's control organs.

The party organizations of ministries and departments should seek to improve the standard of economic leadership of Moscow enterprises and the balance of their plans as regards labor and material resources, and should give the capital's industrial enterprises and scientific institutions concrete assistance in retooling on the basis of the introduction of leading machinery and technology. The task is to make all the city's enterprises and institutions exemplary in terms of the technical standard, production efficiency, utilization of fixed capital, and quality of output.

Party raykoms and party organizations will cope successfully with the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party only if they rely more on the labor collectives, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and people's control organs, and increase their role and responsibility. There must be stricter demands on Communists working in those organizations, the style and methods of party leadership must be improved, and a steady acceleration of scientific and technical progress must be sought.

At meetings with working people in Moscow, Leningrad, and the Ukraine, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed that it is not enough to elaborate a correct policy and make the right decisions. The main thing is to organize their fulfillment and start to act, to act on the basis of the huge potential already at our disposal.

It is necessary to step up work to strengthen labor, production, technological, and plan discipline and ensure that this work becomes the cause of the entire labor collective, of the working people themselves, at every enterprise and organization. We should combat all manifestations of laxity and irresponsibility, not permit instances of drunkenness, and apply the measures provided for the law on labor collectives more fully to those who violate discipline and order. At the same time it is necessary to elevate and provide suitable incentives for those who honorably fulfill their duty and produce good results in labor.

All these measures are intended to increase the output of the city's economy this year, and then in the 12th 5-year Plan.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that the capital's Communists and working people will augment their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the party and of the CPSU Central Committee, ensure the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the city's economy, and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES CPSU CONFERENCE ON PARTY WORK

LD261144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee today there was a conference of the second secretaries and heads of departments of organization party work of the Communist Party central committees of the union republics and party kraykoms and obkoms. Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, delivered a report to the conference, on the party committees' tasks in preparing and conducting party organization reports and elections, in the light of the demands of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

It was stressed at the conference that the forthcoming report and election campaign in the party is an extremely important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Its great significance derives from the fact that it will be held at a time of reorganization of the forms and methods of the party's direction of the economy and all economic, party and political work, in accordance with the political directives put forward by the April Central Committee Plenum and in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The ideas of the plenum are being visibly embodied in specific actions and tangible changes in many areas of our life. This can be seen, above all, in the fact that the party is not sidestepping pressing problems, but is resolutely fighting and tackling the most difficult and urgent tasks of the development of productive forces and the perfection of production relations.

There can only be one answer to the question of how best to prepare for the report and election meetings and the conferences, and how to greet the 27th party congress worthily. The state plans must be fulfilled without fail and with no amendments, the social tasks mapped out must be solved and an atmosphere of high labor effort and resolve to attain new levels must be created in every collective. In every work place, production section and enterprise it should be determined what speed is needed in the time remaining to ensure the fulfillment of the year plan and strictly adhere to this reference point.

The conference examined specific questions of ensuring that the report and election campaign be conducted in a business-like and exacting way, in order that it facilitate an increase in the communists' activeness and responsibility, the strengthening of the party organizations' fighting efficiency, the consolidation of links with the masses, and, in the end, the further growth of the party's leading role.

Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and CPSU Central Committee secretaries comrades Yeltsin, Zaykov and Nikonov, took part in the work of the conference. Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee staff secretaries of the party committees of ministries and departments, staff of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the mass information and propaganda media, and scientists of scientific establishments and educational institutions attached to the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the conference.

STASHENKOV, OTHERS ATTEND TRADE WORKER GATHERING

PM271205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Greeting a Holiday"]

[Text] There was a discussion of ways and methods to further improve work and raise the standard of service at a ceremonial session devoted to a professional holiday -- Trade Worker's Day. It took place in Moscow on 26 July at the Moscow CPSU gorkom's and Moscow CPSU obkom's House of Political Enlightenment.

The Presidium included V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.A. Stashenkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, leaders of ministries and departments, victors of socialist competition, production front-rankers, and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by G.I. Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade.

The session's participants gave an assurance that the sector's workers will devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to successfully implementing the 5-year plan targets.

XINHUA on Kabkov Ouster

OW280647 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 28 Jul 85

"Soviet Party's Fifth Department Chief Dismissed" [XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 27 (XINHUA) -- The chief of the trade and services department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee has been replaced, a report in PRAVDA indicated today.

76-year-old Yakov Kabkov is the fifth department chief of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee dismissed since Mikhail Gorbachev became party general secretary last March. Kabkov has held the post since 1965.

Nikolay Stashenkov, who had been deputy chief of the Trade and Services Department, was identified as new head of the department by PRAVDA in its report of a meeting celebrating the Soviet Trade Workers' Day.

The Heads of the Party Central Committee's Organizational and Party Questions, Machine-Building, Building and Propaganda Departments have also been replaced.

SALO NEW UKRAINE INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

AU290851 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vasiliy Porfiryevich Salo Ukrainian minister of industrial construction.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 22 Jul 1985

Born in 1927, Comrade V.P. Salo is a CPSU member and construction engineer. From 1944 to 1951 he was in Soviet military service, then he worked in Krivoy Rog as carpenter, as party committee secretary at a number of trusts, and as chief of a housing construction combine. In 1973 he was promoted to the post of Ukrainian deputy minister, and in 1981 -- Ukrainian first deputy minister of industrial construction.

He holds state awards and is Honored Builder of the Ukrainian SSR.

GROWING MUSLIM POPULATION SAID NO PROBLEM

["Moscow Mailbag" program; presenters unidentified]

LD281411 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Next a letter from Robert Guernsey of (?Ileant) New York. How do you think the the rapidly increasing Muslim population of the USSR will affect your nation, both economically and politically?

Let us first of all decide what we should call Muslim population. If you suggest that whoever lives in Soviet Central Asia, in Azerbaijan and some other parts of the country is necessarily a follower of Islam then that would be inaccurate and highly misleading. It is, well, like saying that any descendant from England should be regarded as a follower of the Anglican Church. Over 40 million people living in Central Asia and other parts of the country, and who list their ethnic origins as Tajiks, Kazakhs, Azerbaijanians, Tatars, and others by the same token are not necessarily followers of Islam. In fact they are no more religious than say Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians -- the Slav majority -- who are supposed to be followers of the Russian Orthodox Church or some other Christian denomination. At the present time ethnic Russians make up about 50 percent of the Soviet population. However, with the higher birth rate among non-Russian and non-Slav ethnic groups, particularly those in Soviet Central Asia, it seems their proportion in the overall ratio is increasing. But that is not seen as a threat, as you seem to imply in your letter. People of over 100 nationalities inhabit this country and there are no irreconcilable contradictions among them. This country, incorporating so many nationalities, has evolved over the years of Soviet government into a homogeneous society. While each nationality and ethnic group retains specific features and traits together they merge with the rest of the population to make up what we call here the Soviet people -- a new social entity based on respect for each other, mutual assistance, and social equality.

And how do the Soviet people, in particular the Muslim people, feel about your country's involvement in Afghanistan?

I think there is a unanimity of views on that score. All Soviet people, whether you choose to call them Muslims or Christians or any other denomination, would like to see an early settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The limited contingent of Soviet troops sent there at the request of the Afghan Government are only there because there is now a continuing aggression against that country mounted from the territory of Pakistan. The increasing sophistication and the array of weapons in the arms of the Pakistani-based bandits is the direct result of involvement by U.S. special services in training and equipping these bands. So as soon as outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan stops there'll be no need for Soviet troops to remain there. We are not indifferent to the fate of this nation, which has traditionally maintained a high level of political relations with the Soviet Union and was the first country to recognize the young Soviet state in the early twenties.

POPULATION REACHES 277.4 MILLION JULY, 1985

LD260953 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union's population reached 277.4 million people by July 1, 1985, the Central Statistical Board [as received] of the USSR reported today.

USSR ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA JAN-JULY 1985

PM261411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 First Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Completing the 5-Year Plan in Worthy Fashion: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in the First Half of 1985"]

[Text] In the first half of 1985 further growth was achieved in the economy and the people's well-being.

Labor collectives, fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, launched a socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress, and ensured an increase in the rate of growth of social production in the second quarter.

The country's economic and social development is characterized by the following figures:

	First half of 1985 as percentage of first half of 1984
Industrial output	103.1
Freight turnover in all types of transport	99
Commissioning of fixed capital on the basis of state capital investments	100.2
State capital investments	102
Number of workers and employees	100.5
Labor productivity:	
Industry	102.6
Construction	101
Railroad transport	99.6
Average monetary wage of workers and employees	102.2
Work payment for kolkhoz members in public-sector farming	104
Payments and privileges to the population from social consumption funds	105
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	102.5
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	105.4
Total area of housing commissioned on the basis of the resources of state, public, and cooperative enterprises and organizations (including housing construction cooperatives) and kolkhozes	101
Foreign trade turnover	102

Industrial output increased by R12 billion compared with the first half of 1984. The commissioning of fixed capital on the basis of state capital investments exceeded R40 billion. A savings of material resources was achieved. The utilization of secondary raw materials increased. But many ministries and departments are still not completely fulfilling targets for saving energy, fuel, raw materials, and semifinished materials and for making use of secondary resources.

The number of workers and employees averaged 116.3 million over the half-year. Measures were implemented to strengthen order and labor discipline. The spread of progressive forms of labor organization and incentives, aimed at improving the end results of work, continued.

With a view to improving the economic machinery, the scale of economic experiments in industry and other sectors of the national economy was widened. At the same time not all sectors achieved a pace capable of ensuring the fulfillment of annual plan targets, and the growth in production efficiency is insufficient.

The USSR's foreign trade turnover reached R70 billion, of which R39 billion was with the CEMA countries. In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, the long-term program for further strengthening collaboration among the socialist community states is being consistently implemented.

I. Scientific and Technical Progress

The achievements of science and technology were introduced into the national economy. The technical level of production was increased. In industry, about 4,000 mechanized flow, automatic, and rotary production lines were installed, more than 2,000 sectors, shops, and production facilities were transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and 97 automated control systems for manufacturing processes were created. The equipment pool was replenished with machine tools and forging and pressing machines with digital program control, processing centers, industrial robots, robot complexes, and flexible automated systems.

In agricultural production the use of intensive techniques, by which 16 million hectares of winter crops and spring wheat are being cultivated this year, was extended. The development and introduction of progressive systems and methods of arable and livestock farming continued.

Transport was supplied with more economical locomotives with increased capacity and reliability and new ships -- general-purpose, specialized, and multipurpose ships of the "river-sea" type, as well as self-propelled ships with attachments having a lifting capacity of some 10,000 tons.

In construction, efficient methods of work organization and production were used, including the unitized modular and work shift method, the installation of manufacturing equipment in large units, and the conveyor-belt assembly and large-unit installation of roofings for industrial buildings.

The technical and economic indicators of individual production facilities improved somewhat. The structure of electricity generation improved on the basis of higher growth rates at nuclear power stations. The production of electric steel, cast billets from continuous-casting machines, and articles made from metallic powders increased. As a result of the preferential development of the production of economical types of metal products, about 1.5 million tons of metal was saved. The unit capacity and productivity of a number of types of machines and equipment increased. The scale of retooling in industry and other sectors increased.

At the same time, the retooling of the national economy with modern equipment and the mechanization of automation of production are not proceeding at a satisfactory rate or comprehensively. The scientific and technical development plan is not being fulfilled. Newly commissioned and modernized industrial enterprises and facilities have been slow to assimilate planned capacities. The equipment and technology that is introduced sometimes fails to ensure the requisite savings in terms of labor, fuel, energy, and materials. A considerable number of thermal power stations and boiler houses are not consuming fuel rationally. The conversion of the truck pool to diesel engines has been too slow.

Production has been organized and work has begun to produce around 1,500 new types of industrial products, including: economical rolled metal sections, metal-working equipment with digital program control, automated land drainage equipment, and other progressive equipment. Series production of sets of equipment has been organized for flexible, automated metal-working departments.

Production of micro-and minicomputers with improved operating parameters has expanded, as has production of productive equipment for agriculture, new types of synthetic fibers and rubbers, and improved construction materials.

The quality of industrial products has improved. Top-quality category products now constitute over 45 percent of products subject to certification. But the technical standard of much machinery and equipment remains low. When certifying articles for the State Seal of Quality there is a failure to make the proper demands in terms of reliability, durability, and economical operation.

Some 1,500 new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and means of automation were created. A conveyor belt was manufactured for coal transportation at the Berezovskaya GRES-1; experimental consignments of self-propelled grain-harvesting combines of the Don family are undergoing tests.

The experiment aimed at stepping up the responsibility of workers in design and technological organizations and subunits for the technical standard and quality of developments and at enhancing their interest in the fulfillment of a larger volume of work by a smaller number of personnel was further extended.

The realization of the achievements of science and technology took place with the active participation of labor collectives. Some 12,000 inventions and 2 million rationalization proposals were used in the national economy.

II. Industry

The 6-month plan for output sales was fulfilled by 100.5 percent. The increase in industrial output compared with January-June last year amounted to 3.1 percent, and 4.2 percent for average daily production (there were 2 work days and 1 calendar day fewer in the first half of this year than in the same period last year). In the second quarter the increase in output reached 4.2 percent against 2.0 percent in the first quarter. The data for individual sectors are cited below:

	Production volume in the first half of 1985 as a percentage of the first half of 1984
Electricty generation	104
Fuel industry	99.3
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.6
Chemical and Petrochemical industry	103
Machine building and metalworking	107
Timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry	100.7
Construction materials industry	99.6
Light industry	102
Food industry	102
Production of cultural, domestic, and household goods	103

Labor productivity in the first half of the year increased 2.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, including a 3.7 percent increase in the second quarter; since the beginning of the year, 88 percent of the increase in production was secured as a result of higher labor productivity.

In industry as a whole and in the majority of ministries the labor productivity growth rate outstripped the average growth in wages. More than half the workers were covered by the team form of labor organization with pay according to a unified job order.

Fulfillment of the output sales plan and growth rates for production and labor productivity are characterized by the following data by ministries:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage fulfillment of the 6-month output sales plan	First half 1985 as percentage of first half 1984	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
Power and Electricity	100.9	104	102
Petroleum Industry	96	97	93
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.3	100.1	100.1
Gas Industry	100.4	109	107
Coal Industry	99	100.1	99.4
Ferrous Metallurgy	98	99.2	99.2
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.8	103	103
Chemical Industry	99.3	102	102
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	96	104	102
Power Machine Building	103	108	107
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	104	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	106	106
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	106	106
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	104	107
Automotive Industry	102	104	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	105	106
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	110	109
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	104	106
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	100.7	106	107
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	97	100.8	101
Construction Materials Industry	99.4	99.4	99.7
Light Industry	100.2	100.7	102
Food Industry	100.4	100.4	100.8
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	102	97	96
Meat and Dairy Industry	103	103	102
Fish Industry	104	103	103
Procurement	103	103	102
Medical Industry	101	107	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	99.6	104	102

Industry in all the union republics enjoyed further development. Indicators for fulfillment of the output sales plan and for growth rates (including industry of union subordination) are characterized as follows:

	Percentage fulfillment of the 6-month output sales plan	First half 1985 as percentage of first half 1984	
		Production volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.3	102.4	102.4
Ukrainian SSR	100.5	102.3	102.0
Belorussian SSR	102	105.9	104.8
Uzbek SSR	100.5	107.4	104.8
Kazakh SSR	100.9	103.5	102.4
Georgian SSR	100	104.8	102.7
Azerbaijan SSR	100.6	103.8	102.3
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.0	103.4
Moldavian SSR	102	103.0	101.6
Latvian SSR	102	103.0	103.2
Kirghiz SSR	100	102.9	102.3
Tajik SSR	101	105.8	103.5
Armenian SSR	102	107.2	104.5
Turkmen SSR	103	100.9	99.4
Estonian SSR	102	101.9	102.4

Some 2,300 associations and enterprises were transferred to the new management conditions which provide for broader rights in planning and in economic activity and increased responsibility for the end results of work. The indicators of their activity improved somewhat. The level of fulfillment of contract pledges rose in the majority of ministries. They were totally fulfilled by these ministries: the Belorussian SSR and Lithuanian SSR Light Industry Ministries; the Ukrainian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, and Estonian SSR Food Industry Ministries; the Belorussian SSR Meat and Dairy Industry Ministry; and the Lithuanian SSR Local Industry Ministry.

Production of the most important types of products throughout the country as a whole amounted to:

	Production in first 6 months of 1985	First 6 months of 1985 as percentage of first 6 months of 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	775	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	295	96
Gas, billion cubic meters	316	110
Coal, million metric tons	363	100.5
Steel, million metric tons	75.6	97
Rolled ferrous metal (finished), million metric tons	53.1	98
Steel pipes, million metric tons	9.4	100.3
Iron ore, million metric tons	121	99
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	16.1	103

Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	308	102
Caustic soda, million metric tons	1.5	100.6
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	12.7	101
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	2.5	101
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	688	97
Motor vehicle tires, millions	32.5	101
Turbines, million kilowatts	9.1	109
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	7.2	104
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	27.3	100.9
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1,288	108
Those with digital program control	477	134
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	340	100
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	7.0	99.4
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	2.4	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	2.0	111
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	117	105
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	472	108
Industrial equipment and spare parts for Light and Food Industry, million rubles	882	105
Tractors, million horsepower	26.2	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	1.8	102
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	1.4	109
Combines, thousands:		
Grain harvesting	56.6	94
Corn harvesting	1.2	105
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	4.7	90
Excavators, thousands	21.8	103
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	155	96
Paper, million metric tons	2.9	99.7
newsprint, billion square meters	16.2	101
Cement, million metric tons	63.6	98
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	66	99.6
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	6.0	101
Sewn goods, billion rubles	12.8	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	865	102
Footwear, million pairs	402	103
Meat (industrial yield), million metric tons	5.3	103
Sausage products, million metric tons	1.7	103
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	3.3	105
Animal oil, thousand metric tons	720	99
Whole milk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	14.9	103

Margarine products, thousand metric tons	741	97
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	1.3	92
Confectionery, million metric tons	2.2	101
Canned foods, billion standard cans	5.6	102
Clocks and watches, millions	33.3	99.1
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	464	103
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	613	92
Radio receivers, millions	4.2	92
Television sets, millions	4.6	103
color sets	2.0	110
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	2.9	101
those with a capacity of 200 liters or more	1.6	106
Washing machines, millions	2.5	110
Automobiles, thousands	658	99.4
Motorcycles and motorscooters, thousands	582	100.7
Furniture, billion rubles	3.9	104

Plans were fulfilled for the extraction of gas and coal and the production of diesel fuel, a number of nonferrous metals, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery, excavators, cotton and silk textiles, sewn goods, knitted underwear and outerwear, footwear, meat, sausage products, animal and vegetable oils, whole milk products, china and earthenware, refrigerators and freezers, passenger cars, and furniture.

At the same time, contract commitments were not fully met. There were considerable lags at associations and enterprises of the following ministries: mineral fertilizer production, timber, wood-processing industry, and pulp and paper, fruit and vegetable farming.

The planned volumes in the extraction and primary processing of oil, the smelting of steel, and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, forging and pressing machinery, machinery and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, commercial timber, paper, cement, woolen fabrics, and radio sets were not achieved. Some consumer goods were of poor quality and did not enjoy consumer demand.

The ministries of the oil and coal industries, ferrous metallurgy, the chemical and timber, wood-processing, and pulp and paper industries, the construction materials industry, and some others failed to reach the labor productivity targets set for the first half-year. Production associations and enterprises of a number of ministries failed to fulfill plans for prime cost and accumulations.

III. Agriculture

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes carried out spring field work promptly. According to preliminary data, the sown area of agricultural crops for the 1985 harvest was 210 million hectares, including 119.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops, and 68 million hectares of feed crops. There was an increase in the areas of rye, millet, cotton, and feed root crops. There were more extensive sowings on irrigated and drained land. Everywhere work is being done to tend the crops, make hay, and procure feed. Harvesting of grain crops is under way in many parts.

Livestock raising has been further developed. The wintering of livestock was completed successfully. In the first half-year the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises increased meat production by 4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, with an increase of 2 percent for egg production and almost 1 percent for milk production.

State purchases of livestock products on all categories of farms are characterized by the following figures:

	1984	1985	First 6 months 1985 as a percentage of 1984
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million metric tons	8.6	8.9	104
Milk, million metric tons	32.9	33.3	101
Eggs, billions	26.3	26.7	101

The procurement plan for livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs was fulfilled.

The number of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises amounted to (millions):

	As of 1 July	
	1984	1985
Cattle	98.2	98.4
including cows	29.9	29.7
Pigs	60.3	57.9
Sheep and goats	143.7	138.9
Poultry	777.5	791.1

Labor organization and incentives for workers are improving. About half of the pastureland on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been assigned to teams and links operating a collective (team) contract.

The activity of bodies managing the agroindustrial complex and the economic relations among the enterprises and organizations belonging to it have improved. Economic experiments are being carried out in this area and the Kuban Agroindustrial Combine has begun operating.

However, agriculture does have its shortcomings. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a poor standard of agricultural techniques; carry out haymaking and feed procurement too slowly; have not met their plans for selling certain livestock products to the state; allow losses of agricultural products to occur; and breach labor discipline.

The sector has continued to be equipped with machines and mechanisms. The following have been supplied: 188,000 tractors, 44,000 tractor mowers, 55,000 grain-harvesting combines, 18,000 silage- and feed-harvesting combines, 4,400 potato-harvesting machines, 17,000 sprinkler machines and units, and 18,000 pickup balers.

Agriculture was supplied with 12.4 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient terms), or 684,000 metric tons more than in the corresponding period last year, and 440,000 metric tons of chemical feed additives, or more than 39,000 metric tons more than the same period last year.

Some R21 billion of capital investments were used to develop the agroindustrial complex, of which R18.4 billion went into agriculture.

Premises (including mechanized livestock units and complexes) housing 1 million head of livestock and more than 1 million head of poultry; poultry factories with a capacity of 400,000 laying hens and 6.7 million head of meat-producing poultry per year; silage and haylage buildings with a capacity of 4.3 million cubic meters; elevators; mixed feed enterprises; and other installations have been built.

Capital investments in reclamation construction amounted to R3.9 billion. Some 225,000 hectares of irrigated land and around 220,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Some 1.3 million hectares were irrigated.

IV. Transportation and Communications

Freight turnover by all forms of transport totaled 3.8 trillion ton-km and passenger turnover totaled 470 billion passenger-km.

Railroad transport carried 1.9 billion metric tons of freight, totaled 1.8 trillion ton-km, and did not fulfill the plans. The backlog was reduced somewhat in May and June. Total shipments for those 2 months increased by 2.6 percent in comparison with the same period last year; shipments of the most important types of freight increased.

Sea transport shipments on foreign and internal routes and loading and unloading work were carried out in accordance with the plan. General purpose river transport carried 236 million metric tons of freight and achieved a freight turnover of 99 billion ton-km. Freight and passenger turnover and freight shipments were below the plan figures.

General purpose motor transport fulfilled the passenger turnover plan. Freight shipments exceeded 3 billion metric tons and freight turnover totaled 70 billion ton-km, but that was below plan. Passenger shipments increased by 2 percent in comparison with the first half of 1984 and freight turnover increased by 1 percent. Unladen truck runs remain considerable.

Some 314 million metric tons of petroleum and petroleum products were shipped by pipeline, and freight turnover totaled 650 billion ton-km. Targets in terms of those indicators were not met. Pipelines of the Ministry of the Gas Industry supplied 267 billion cubic meters of marketable gas, which was an increase of 19 billion cubic meters in comparison with the first 6 months of last year. The plan was not fulfilled.

Air transport overfulfilled the plan for passenger turnover and the total volume of air shipments and work providing services of sectors of the national economy. Some 50 million people traveled by air. Airborne crop spraying was carried out over an area of 65 million hectares. The national economy's transport shipment needs are not fully satisfied.

Communications enterprises coped with the output volume plan; output increased by 4.8 percent. However, the quality of services in a number of instances remains low.

V. Capital Construction

New production capacities were commissioned in industry, agriculture, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy. A large number of housing and sociocultural projects were built.

The first turbines were commissioned at the Novo-Angrenskaya GRES in Tashkent Oblast and the Surgut GRES-2 in Tyumen Oblast, and the latest power unit at the Smolensk AES was commissioned.

Construction of the Kostomuksha Mining and Enrichment Combine in the Karelian ASSR was completed.

Major capacities for the extraction of iron ore and the production of iron ore concentrate were commissioned at the Stoylenskiy Mining and Enrichment Combine in Belgorod Oblast and for the catalytic reforming of raw materials and the hydrorefining of diesel fuel at the Chimkent Oil Refinery. Capacities for the extraction of coal and the production of mainline freight cars, cable products, trucks, motor vehicle

spares, and machines and equipment for stockraising and feed production were commissioned, as were new capacities in the light and food industries.

A number of sections of main gas pipelines totaling 4,700 km in length were built. The construction of the main part of the Urengoy-Center II Gas Pipeline was completed ahead of schedule.

More than R66 billion of state capital investment was assimilated. Some R12.4 billion was invested in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, 10 percent more than in the first half of 1984.

Retooling and the implementation of organizational and technical measures resulted in an increase in capacities for the production of AC electric motors, metal-cutting machine tools, computer equipment, agricultural machinery, furniture, sewn goods, and other goods.

State construction and installation organizations delivered commercial construction products worth over R17 billion to clients. The volume of contract work and labor productivity increased and the target for reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work was fulfilled.

At the same time, substantial shortcomings exist in construction. The dissipation of capital investment continues and construction schedules are delayed. The plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities and for increasing labor productivity are not being fulfilled.

VI. Increasing the People's Prosperity

The implementation of measures in the sphere of the country's social development continued during the first 6 months of the year. Earnings increased. Average monthly wages of workers and employees in the national economy totaled R189 compared with R185 in the first 6 months of 1984. Kolkhoz members' earnings increased by 4 percent.

The population received payments and benefits exceeding R70 billion, or R3.3 billion more than in the first 6 months of last year, from social consumption funds. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the wages of workers and employees totaled R262 per month.

The upgrading of salaries for specialists and employees of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises was completed in all parts of the country. Workers everywhere employed in livestock raising received an entitlement to wage increments and additional leave for continuous service on their farms. Workers and engineering and technical duty staff [lineynyy personal] of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations had their additional night duty payments increased. Certain other construction workers also received wage increments.

The material and daily life conditions of Great Patriotic War participants and families of servicemen who were killed were further improved.

Working people's bank savings increased by R6.9 billion during the 6 months.

State and cooperative trade retail turnover totaled R157 billion, which is an increase of R3.9 billion from the first 6 months of last year in comparable prices. Supplies to the population of meat products, animal fats, cotton fabrics, and certain goods made from these, and also some other consumer goods improved somewhat. However, the 6-month retail trade plan was not fulfilled and the increasing demand for certain food products and industrial goods was not fully met in a number of regions.

The growth of sales of certain goods at state and cooperative trade outlets are characterized by the following figures:

	First half of 1985 as percentage of first half of 1984
Bread products	99
Meat and meat products	105
Fish and fish products	105
Animal oil	108
Vegetable oil	102
Margarine products	102
Whole milk products	101
Cheese	103
Eggs	103
Sugar	100
Confectionery products	104
Tea	107
Potatoes	96
Vegetables	106
Fruit	96
Clothing, underwear, and textiles	103
Knitwear	108
Hosiery	109
Footwear	106
Chinaware, earthenware, majolica ware, and glassware	102
Soap and detergents	100
Furniture	103
Refrigerators and freezers including those with a capacity of 200 cubic liters and above	93 105
Washing machines	108
Vacuum cleaners	102
Clocks and watches	105
Cameras	98
Radio receivers	118
Television sets including color television sets	98 98
Tape recorders	110
Bicycles and mopeds	99
Motorcycles and motorscooters	94
Passenger cars	113
Timber materials	108
Slate	108
Sheet-steel roofing and other metal procucts	110

Sales of alocholic drinks declined substantially in June

The volume of consumer services provided to the population increased 5.4 percent. The half-year plan was fulfilled. However the demand for consumer services is not being fully satisfied.

Commissioning of housing and social and cultural facilities increased.

Soviet people received 640,000 new well-appointed apartments with a total area of 34.5 million square meters built from the funds of state, public, and cooperative enterprises and organizations and also kolkhozes. Cooperative housing construction expanded considerably. Furthermore, a large quantity of housing was built by the population at its own expense and with the help of state credit.

General education schools for 115,000 pupils, preschool establishments with 135,000 places, hospitals with 11,000 beds, out-patient clinics catering for 25,000 visits per shift, and many other social and cultural facilities were commissioned.

A total of 7.8 million square meters of housing, general education schools catering for 58,000 pupils, and preschool establishments with 49,000 places were built for agricultural enterprise and organization workers and members of their families.

The network of sanatoriums, rest homes, and tourist hotels and bases grew. Amenities were provided for populations centers.

The implementation of nature conservancy measures resulted in a reduction in the discharge by enterprises of harmful substances into the atmosphere and of polluted effluent and an increase in the recycling and reuse of water. At the same time the enterprises of some ministries and departments are delaying the construction of nature conservancy facilities.

The basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools are being consistently implemented. Some 44.6 million people were under instruction in general educational schools, over 4 million in vocational and technical educational establishments, 4.5 million in secondary specialized educational establishments, and 5.3 million in VUZes. In the current year 4.4 million young men and women have received secondary education.

Some 2.1 million specialists have been trained, including 0.8 million people with higher education and 1.3 million people with secondary specialized education.

The Soviet union's population on 1 July 1985 totaled 277.4 million.

The Central Statistical Administration

STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION NOTES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD242126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Harvesting is underway in 11 union republics. Grain and pulse crops excluding corn had been cut on an area of over 18 million hectares and threshed on 12.5 million hectares, by Monday 22 July, which is 69 percent of the reaped area. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on 55 million hectares, which is 65 percent. Over 38 million metric tons of hay, or 49 percent, has been laid on store. [Video caption ascribes this report to the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA]. Backfrop figures duplicate figures in audio report, but note that the figure on the screen for the cutting of grain and pulse crops is given as 18.1 million hectares and the figure for the laying in store of hay is given as 38.1 million metric tons]

PROGRESS OF HAYMAKING THROUGHOUT USSR

LD251728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A report by the USSR CSA. Reserves of feed for public sector stockbreeding on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to be added to. By the beginning of this week, sown and natural grasses had been reaped on 64 percent of the whole area of haymaking. Around half of the quantity of hay outlined in the plan and almost three-quarters of the hay has not been procured. Farms have begun laying in straw for storage. Mass silage-making has also started in southern regions. In the European part of the country haymaking is being disrupted during the present days by frequent rains. In these conditions, those farms which harvested grasses early in June have gained. The second cutting is about to begin here now. There have been favorable conditions for obtaining it. Unfortunately, only an insignificant part of the grasses have been harvested in many oblasts. Youth brigades competing in honor of the World Festival of Youth and Students are now making a great contribution to the procurement of feed.

VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT HAMPERED BY WEATHER

PM251437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[A. Sokorev "Agricultural Review": "Interruptions on the Vegetable Production Line"]

[Excerpt] The vegetable production line is gathering speed. There is more and more "vitamin-rich" produce on the store counters. But on the whole, compared with last year, things are slightly worse for the vegetable and fruit growers. By 15 July 2,123,000 metric tons of vegetables had been purchased from the farms. That is 172,000 tons less than in the same period last year. Laggardness has been allowed to occur, for instance, by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kalmykia, North Osetia, and Tula, Ryazan, and Kemerovo Oblasts. In a number of places, of course, unfavorable weather conditions had their effect. Thus, in Central Asia, more than 2,000 hectares of winter-sown onions were lost because of severe frosts, while on farms in regions of the North Caucasus where the sowing of early varieties of green peas and vegetables usually starts in the "February windows," the seeders were not brought into the fields until April. Plantations required "repairs" in a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR. The vegetable plantations were restored as quickly as possible, and this was helped to a considerable extent by interoblast and interrepublican shipments of seedlings.